

# The LONDON MAGAZINE.



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer*;  
For DECEMBER, 1767.

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WITH  
A VIEW OF LUMLEY CASTLE,  
AND

An accurate MAP of the Road from LONDON to BERWICK, Part III.  
Engraved on Copper.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster Row;  
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound or stitched or any single Month to compleat Sets.



## PRICES of STOCKS, &amp;c. in DECEMBER, 1767.

[illegible]

**CHARLES CORBETT, Bookeller, and Correct State Lottery Office Keeper, at No. 30, facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, where the Tickets are shared and the Chances of Prizes bought and fold.**

[illegible]



# LONDON MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER, 1767.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, THE publick papers, as well as your useful Magazine, have, for some time, remonstrated on the excessive high price of provisions of all kinds in this kingdom. Various are the conjectures of people, and the reasons assigned for it. Such as throwing large farms together to be rented by one man; the great number of horses, bred and fed for the use of carriages of all sorts; the enclosing of commons; the exportation of our grain, cattle, butter, &c. together with several others too tedious for me to mention. Now, tho' I have not a head to determine to which particular of these, or whether from a concurrence of them all, this is owing; yet, I find, I have a heart too sensibly affected not to join in the general complaint. A complaint not confin'd to the lower class of people only, but which extends to men even of a competent fortune, to persons in good trade and business, and of good education, in almost all professions. But, I really think, there is not any set of men at present more to be pitied, than the inferior clergy of this realm. From hence, perhaps, you will be apt to suspect me to be one of that fraternity. I am so, and the son of a clergyman. Please to hear a little of my history:—My father, being a zealous churchman, was very desirous to breed his only son to the sacred function, though, I confess, against my inclination. However, as he was the most affectionate and indulgent of parents, my duty and reciprocal love to him silenc'd my objections, and I thought myself obliged to acquiesce in his determination. To Oxford I was

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sent, a commoner of Queen's College in the university, under the care of Dr. F. the present very worthy provost of that house, with a head tolerably well stored with Greek and Latin, and a pocket with more money than ever it has been since; and all this in order to be properly qualified for a presentation to a living against the sky falls. As I before mentioned my father's indulgence, you will of course suppose he allowed me a proper maintenance.

S—, says he, you may depend on 80 l. a year at Oxford, which is as much as I can well afford you, and which is, I hope, as much as you desire, unless upon some emergency or other. Sir, I answered, it is full as much as I desire if not rather more. And indeed it was more than ever I spent in a twelvemonth, notwithstanding the company I kept, and all my acquaintance were in every respect my superiors; though I dare say no young gentleman at present can live as a commoner of Queen's, with any tolerable credit, for less than 100 l. a year. But be that as it will—I had not been at college much above half a year before I received a letter from my uncle in the country, informing me of my father's sudden death. The shock, you will imagine was great, especially as it was unexpected; and what still made it the more sensibly felt, was the loss of a parsonage of upwards of 200 l. per ann. and not an inch of any temporal estate devolving to me for my support. Having before told you that it was not my inclination to be bred a clergyman, as I had little or no prospect of preferment in the church, you will naturally wonder what induced me to take orders. The reason was this. That uncle from whom I received an account of my father's decease, was an old bachelor, not likely to alter his condition, as zealous a divine as my father him-



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*Uniformity in Religion impracticable.*

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no, not even when he knew me in distress, and was requested to do it; and it was not a month ago, when I happened to dine with an acquaintance

affection, in doing the will of God to the best of their knowledge and power, and in promoting each other's happiness were the prime objects with him.



self was, and I, being his only nephew, was always taught to have a great dependence upon him. He told me that as my father had left me more than enough to supply my exigencies, at the university, it would not be paying a proper regard to his memory if I did not stay there, since I knew it was his desire; and at last added—that it might one day or other be something the worse for me if I did not take his advice. Upon this I renewed my addresses to the muses, and continued a dutiful son to Alma Mater till I took my degree of A. B. And now having spent the better part of my little fortune I thought it would be a prudent step to pay a visit to my uncle, whom I had not seen or heard from for some considerable time. But on my arrival in the parish where he lived, I was very much surprised to hear from an old acquaintance, that he was lately married to a very young woman of little or no fortune. This news obliged me to summon up all my logick and philosophy to support me in paying my respects to my old uncle and young aunt. On coming into the room, he received me with more than usual civility, and after some observations about the weather, and the war, and the news at Oxford, &c. he told me, that though he was now entered into the conjugal state, I might be assured it should be nothing to my disadvantage, unless by any misdemeanour I forfeited his regard.

He had procured a title to a curacy for me in the neighbourhood, and as the bishop to whose diocese the church belonged, was lately translated, I should be obliged to wait upon the archbishop of Canterbury, he presented me with a bill of ten pounds to bear my expences; backed with which, and an unexceptionable testimonium, I set out for Lambeth, and, the Sunday after my arrival, was ordained deacon in Somerset Chapel. On my return into the country I entered on my curacy; and was treated by the whole parish with a civility and respect, that is very seldom paid to a man of so small an income as 30l. a year. I boarded with a reputable tradesman in the place, had two decent apartments for my own use, and a constant fire in one of them; a fresh joint of meat every day, and, excepting the luxu-

ries, every necessary of life amply supplied, and all this for only 16l. per ann. About the time of my taking priest's orders my uncle died of the gout in his stomach, a disorder he had been long afflicted with. I attended at his funeral, after which ceremony, as is usual, his will was read. But with what emotion did I hear these words! "Item, I give and bequeath unto my nephew S. B. all my library of books, and also ten pounds for mourning." Here logick and philosophy were both quite vanquished, and in divinity now was my only refuge. As for the books they were not all worth above five pounds; indeed, had they been of more value, they were of little service to me, having a very good collection left me by my father, and improved by some which I purchased at Oxford.

Not long after my uncle's death, I had the offer of a curacy of 40l. per ann. which I accepted, and in which I still continue. But as it is in a borough town and the price of every thing runs so high, instead of 16l. I am obliged to pay 20l. a year for my board. I serve another church, besides that in the town where I live, of about five or six miles distance; so that it costs me upwards of 5l. per ann. in horse hire. 'Tis true, indeed, I had two churches at some distance in my former cure, but then one or other of my neighbours, upon almost all occasions, lent me a horse gratis. And you know, as a man, especially a clergyman, is expected to appear more decent in his dress in a town than in a country village, it costs me at least 6l. a year more in that article. So that upon the whole, I am no better off, if so well, as I was in my former curacy. I could mention several other inconveniences, and indeed distresses, that I labour under; but fear I have tired your patience too much already. However one thing I cannot omit. (There is a brother clergyman, (if I may so call him) who has two very good livings, though he resides upon neither, together with a very good temporal estate, and no family, that lives in my parish; he comes constantly to my church, but has never yet, for the space of three years, once offered to assist me, tho' he is very healthy and entirely disengaged,



no, not even when he knew me in distress, and was requested to do it; and it was not a month ago, when I happened to dine with an acquaintance a mile or two out of town, that he actually refused to private-baptize a sick child for me, and dismissed the person that waited on him with this genteel expression—*I will be a back for no body.*

I had forgot to tell you, in its proper place, that when I was in my first curacy I fell in love with a very agreeable young woman, who I had pretty good reason to believe, was not behind hand with me. But fortunately for her and me, I removed to the place where I am at present. I say fortunately for her and me; for as her father protested he would never give her a shilling, if she married me, how could a wife and family be supported in these times for 30l. a year? What reminded me of this, is the distress of a worthy clergyman who has a wife and six children, with no greater income for their support than my own, and who now actually eat barley-bread.

I have not wrote this from a vanity of appearing in print, but in order to represent to you some of the distresses of myself, and my brethren the inferior clergy. As to the account you here have of myself; you may depend upon it to be no fiction or imaginary distress; for though (in the words of Ranger) "I may seem an odd sort of a fellow perhaps," yet be assured—I scorn to tell you of any man a lye. Your's, J. B.

To the **AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.**

SIR, A wilder or more pernicious idea never entered into the head of man, than that of aiming to bring all men to hold the same opinions on subjects of religion. You may as reasonably seek to make all mankind have the same features and complexion. Difference of capacity, education, and a thousand other differences, will always make men apprehend and understand the same things differently.

The author of our holy religion intended no such union as this; otherwise he would have left many things delivered in a less involved and doubtful manner. An union of heart and

affection, in doing the will of God to the best of their knowledge and power, and in promoting each other's happiness were the prime objects with him. "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye love one another."

But ambitious priests, and interested politicians, not content with this, would needs make all mankind think, or seem to think, as themselves pleased they should; while others, standing up for their unalienable right of private judgment, and of following the dictates of their own conscience, the world has often been thrown into a flame by the conflict, and states and empires ravaged and destroyed. All religious animosities, massacres, murders, inquisitions, have taken their rise from this spirit of intolerance and domination over other men's consciences. Men of no conscience themselves, too often out of ambition or interest, seeking to quench its light in others.

The religion of Jesus ought not to bear the blame and discredit of the miseries and mischiefs that have been caused by men that were strangers to the true spirit of his sacred institute.

The same mischiefs would have followed, if any of the priests, or states, in ancient Greece or Italy, had taken up the strange notion of adopting one sect of philosophy, and forcing all men into it, of making for instance all men stoics, or of the school of Zeno. Instead of the noblest struggles for liberty, which we read with so much delight in their admired historians, their annals would have been filled with little but contentious disputes about unintelligible words and mysteries, and the blood that was shed by the various disputants. But those wise states set an admirable example to christians, in leaving men to philosophize at their full liberty, so that they did not injure or endanger the public weal.

The fanciful and chimerical project of an union amongst all christians, by subjecting all of them to human authority, and to creeds and articles of faith, composed by fathers and councils, mislead no less a man than Grotius, in the last century. Wearied out with the religious disputes in his own country, and the disturbances that followed



followed them, he weakly imagined there was no way to peace, but by the decisions of an awful and imposing human authority; not considering that political interests were at the bottom of those disputes, and fomented them all along; which would soon have dropped of themselves, or, if continued, would have done no harm; as all merely religious disputes rather do good than hurt to society, when not adopted, or abetted, by the civil power of a country, as the several sects of philosophy in ancient times, whetted and polished the genius of those times, and served to produce those finished pieces of wit and science, which have been the models for after-ages.

The affrighted Grotius, however, supposed there could be no end of the disquieting religious dissensions of his country, but by subjecting it to an ecclesiastical head and authority; and thus by a natural consequence, led him to Rome and a papal head.

I know that many churches contend for the honour of having this most learned and worthy person of their side and party, as the several cities of Greece and Asia Minor strove for the glory of giving birth to Homer; and we of the church of England, especially, claim him for our own, for the compliments he sometimes paid us.

But those compliments do us little credit. His writings shew that he lent but too much countenance to the idolatrous saint and image worship of the Romish church, and others of their superstitions, though some of the bigots of that church cannot forgive him for not coming entirely over to them.

His letters are still more decisive of his sentiments. I shall finish this little essay, with a translation of one of them. A hugonot minister, of the name of D'Or, had turned Roman catholic; of which Grotius, in a letter to his brother from Paris, dated July the 26th, 1642, thus speaks:

"What D'Or has just now done, the most learned Pithou had done before him. Casaubon had resolved to do the same, if he had staid any longer in France. He affirmed this to many persons, and among the rest to Descordes. I should be glad to have the abuses remedied, which have been introduced into the church; and I

will not be slack in admonishing about them. But could it be right, or is there any precedent for making a schism on account of such things? This ought to be most seriously attended to, as it is evident from their doctrines, that those that have set up a new for themselves, or separated from the church of Rome, had not the spirit of God; as they have themselves introduced new abuses, and as this license of separating from the church being thus began, it will now be impossible ever to reunite them together again."

Other testimonies might be brought; but this letter seems to be decisive, which way this excellent person leaned. His own country for more than a hundred years past, has experienced that peace from religious divisions, which he wished for, not by having recourse to an ecclesiastical authority, but by entirely destroying it, and by the States granting a free and equal toleration to all quiet and obedient subjects. I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,  
REUCHLIN.

To the P R I N T E R, &c.

I AM a little surprised to find *Magnesia* so often advertised in the papers by different persons, some of which have made use of my name without my consent or knowledge, but each contending for the excellence of his own preparation of it. If the gentlemen will give me leave to judge at all of my own prescription, I shall take the liberty not to decide upon the goodness of theirs, but to tell the world what good *Magnesia* is; and I desire you to publish this short history of it, as some amends for using my name without my leave.

When I first introduced and recommended it, now above twenty years ago, I never intended it should be a secret to be advertised for the private profit of any man, knowing that a good medicine would find its way into the world without the contemptible method of advertising: I therefore gave the receipt to several apothecaries, not doubting but this would make it public enough, and accordingly it soon grew into reputation; but no sooner was it known to some chemists, than they found out means



to adulterate and undersell it, so that I soon saw in many places it was not the thing I meant at all. This obliged me to desire Mr. Townshend, apothecary, in New-court, Carey-street, and his partners, to make it strictly, according to my own prescription, for myself and friends, which they have continued to do ever since; but to shew that I do not mean to favour any man, and prevent as far as I can all further advertising and contest about it, I here publish that prescription, which is as follows:

Take five pounds of the sal. cathart. amar. or that salt made from the bitter or mother of sea salt, which has been falsely called and sold for Glauber's salt; dissolve this in a sufficient quantity of the softest and purest warm water, then decant, filter, or strain the lixivium, so as to get it free from all grit and dirt; then pour into it a pint of oil. tartari per deliq. it immediately precipitates a white powder, which subsiding to the bottom, the saline water is to be decanted off, and the powder washed repeatedly, three, four, or more times, in warm soft water, of the same kind with the first, till there be not a grain of saline acrimony left in it; then take it out and dry it on a chalk stone by the fire, on a Roeharney stove. This is the Magnesia I mean.

The success of the process depends upon the goodness of the ingredients, particularly of the oil of tartar, and the softness and purity of the water: I have therefore sometimes recommended distilled water, but rain or Thames water, well purified or filtered, will do very well. I need not add that it should be made in clean earthen vessels, well glazed, and that it is best made in warm dry weather. The conditions by which it may be known to be good, are these: It should be of a brilliant whiteness, very impalpable, insipid, and inodorous; and that when it is very dry, upon pouring water on it suddenly, a very delicate perfumed vapour will rise, scarcely perceptible to those who are well acquainted with it. The common method of adulterating it, is to use, instead of oil of tartar, common soap's lye, or a lixivium of pot ash, which gives a bitter, salith, or prinous taste, disgusting the palate, and nauseating

the stomach. When it is genuine, it is a good medicine in most acid indigestions of young or old, and the best preventative of the gout and rheumatism of any thing I know; but it is not to be taken in all cases, nor unadvisedly in any. I shall make no apology, but that I mean honestly to serve the public, in giving you and myself this trouble.

W. CADOGAN.

George-street, Hanover-square,

Dec. 16, 1767.

*Extract from Thoughts, Essays, and Maxims, chiefly religious and political. By Charles Howard, Esq; of Greystock in Cumberland.*

"DEAN SWIFT, who knew human nature well, says, that the reason why many matches are so unhappy, is, that young women employ all their time in making nets; but, when wives, forget to make cages. The ladies, many of them, regard him as their enemy; whereas, if they considered it coolly, they should look upon him as their best friend, for telling their faults in a serious as well as ironical manner. Where is the woman that can listen to her faults without impatience? Handsome ladies are often so flattered, even by their own too fond parents, and brought up in such a pursuit of pleasures, balls, and company, in hopes of being well settled; and getting good husbands, that is, rich ones, beyond their natural expectations, that they employ every female art to attract some person who may answer their own ambition, or the avarice of their parents. In this science, and female art, young ladies are very apt scholars. If by chance they don't succeed in those selfish and ambitious views, they often split upon the other rock, in taking some worthless low man, who has no other merit but a handsome person and a most flattering tongue, and who brings disgrace and dishonour upon them and their family."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Chester-le-street, Aug. 1, 1767.

SIR,

AS you have favoured me with several engravings before, in your Magazine, I do not doubt but you will also favour me with the inclosed view and description of the ancient and renowned



renowned Lumley castle, which cannot fail of being agreeable to your curious readers. See the PLATE.

#### DESCRIPTION.

Lumley Castle is an ancient, noble, well-built and pleasant mansion: it is situate a mile to the east of Chester-le-Street in the county of Durham, and is the seat of the right honourable the earl of Scarborough. It is a large square building, built of hewn stone, with towers at each corner, having a large court-yard in the middle, and another large square court on the north side, consisting of the stables, brewhouse, &c. &c. It contains a great number of spacious antique, as well as modern built rooms, and the paintings are exceeding ancient and curious in several of them, containing the effigies of the family, for many hundred years past, in the habits in vogue in their times. Within these few years there have been several alterations and additions made to this castle, which affords one of the finest prospects in the north. It is bounded on the west by the river Wear, on the north by a fine rivulet and spacious park, with a large wood adjoining to the castle, which abounds with hares, partridge, pheasants, &c. &c. The park, in which it stands, is walled round with hewn stone, had formerly deer in it, was pale round, and some miles larger; but after being walled and not so large, it is imagined the deer took a dislike, and it was not long before they all died, except a few (which were given away) on the east it is bounded by the same; and on the south by a delightful and pleasant plain. About it there are a number of fine and delightful walks with good gardens, which gardens are situated in a valley, with a pleasant rivulet adjoining. This castle is much visited by curious travellers, and generally by the judges of assize of the Northern circuit every year, being esteemed the greatest curiosity in the north.

Lulphus, the ancestor of the family's statue, is now standing in the castle, cut in copper, upon a horse in full stature, in the great kitchen of the castle, which is much taken notice of and admired. Facing the west front of the castle there is a fine salmon fishery belonging to the said earl. From this fishery to Sunderland is about

fourteen or fifteen miles by the river, where it discharges itself into the sea. The tide flows within half a mile of this fishery, and where the dam is erected it stops the current of the water for near three miles up the river; so that it makes a fine smooth water for the gentlemen and ladies to pleasure on; and on each side the river are delightfully pleasant walks. There are several dates upon different parts of the castle, but I cannot procure the real year it was built in; all very ancient. At Great-Lumley, a little more than a mile distant from this castle, there are the remains of an ancient hall house belonging to the said earl, which is supposed to have been built before this castle. About two or three hundred yards south west from the castle, there are the remains of an ancient chapel, but none now living can tell any thing about it. There are several stones which appear like tomb-stones, but are mostly sunk into the earth; and there is a vault comes out from below the hill, or precipice, upon which the chapel has stood, and is now called the chapel hill; several have been in this vault, who say it is arched over, and further that it has communicated with the chapel: A stone lies over the mouth of the vault, so that it is difficult to find the entrance. It is reported, about a century and a half ago, that some stones were taken from this chapel to mend a breach in the fishery dam, but while there was a stone of them in the dam, it never would stand. The ancient people in this neighbourhood still persist in the truth of this legend.

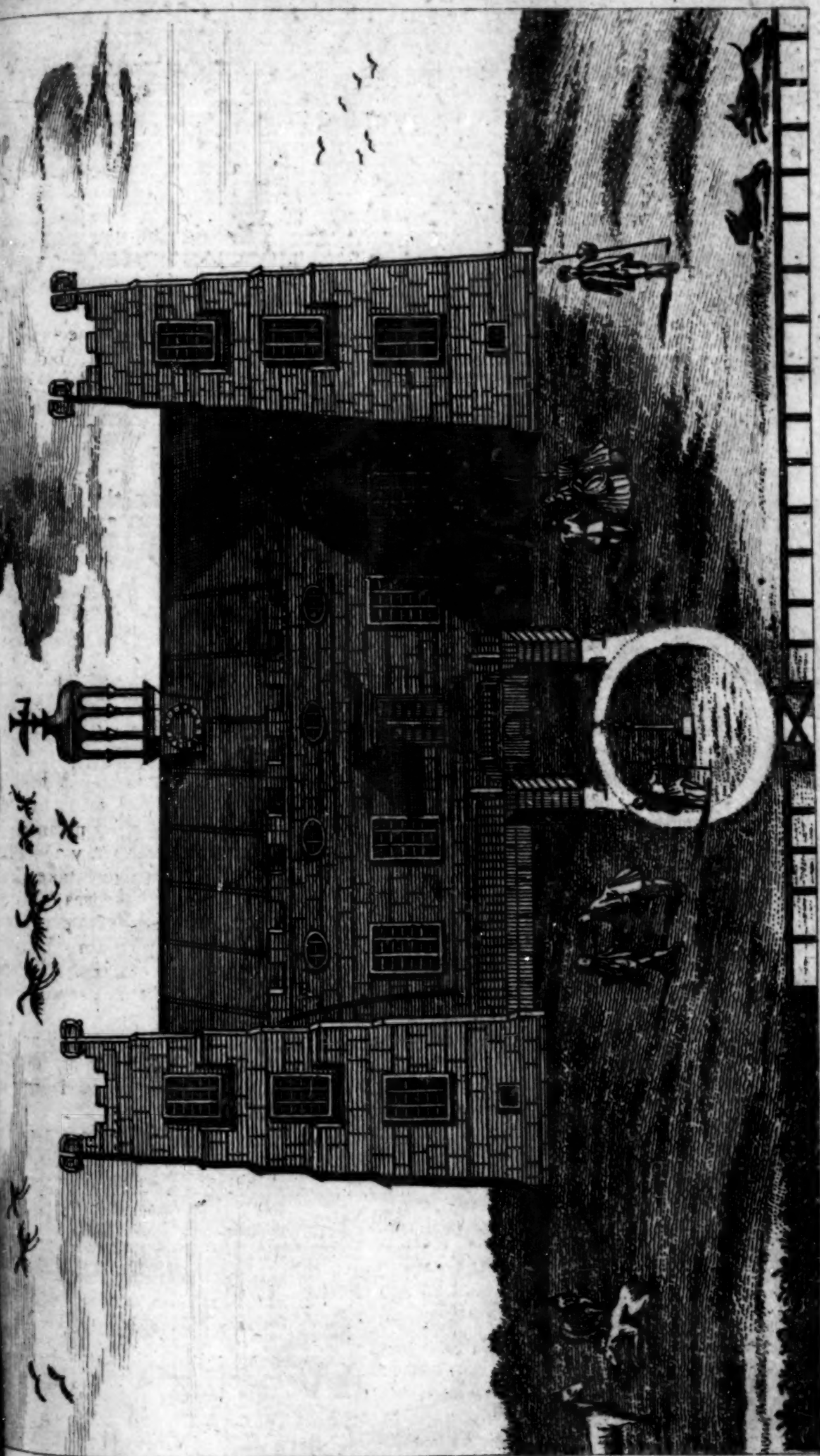
Lumley Castle does not appear ever to have been a place fortified, though there are a great many small arms in it. I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

EDW. BARRASS,

Teacher of Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, and Drawing, by whom gentlemen may have estates surveyed and planned in a most accurate and genteel manner, and at the most reasonable prices.

WE have also given our readers this month, the third part of the MAP of the road from London to Berwick, beginning at Tuxford and extending to York.

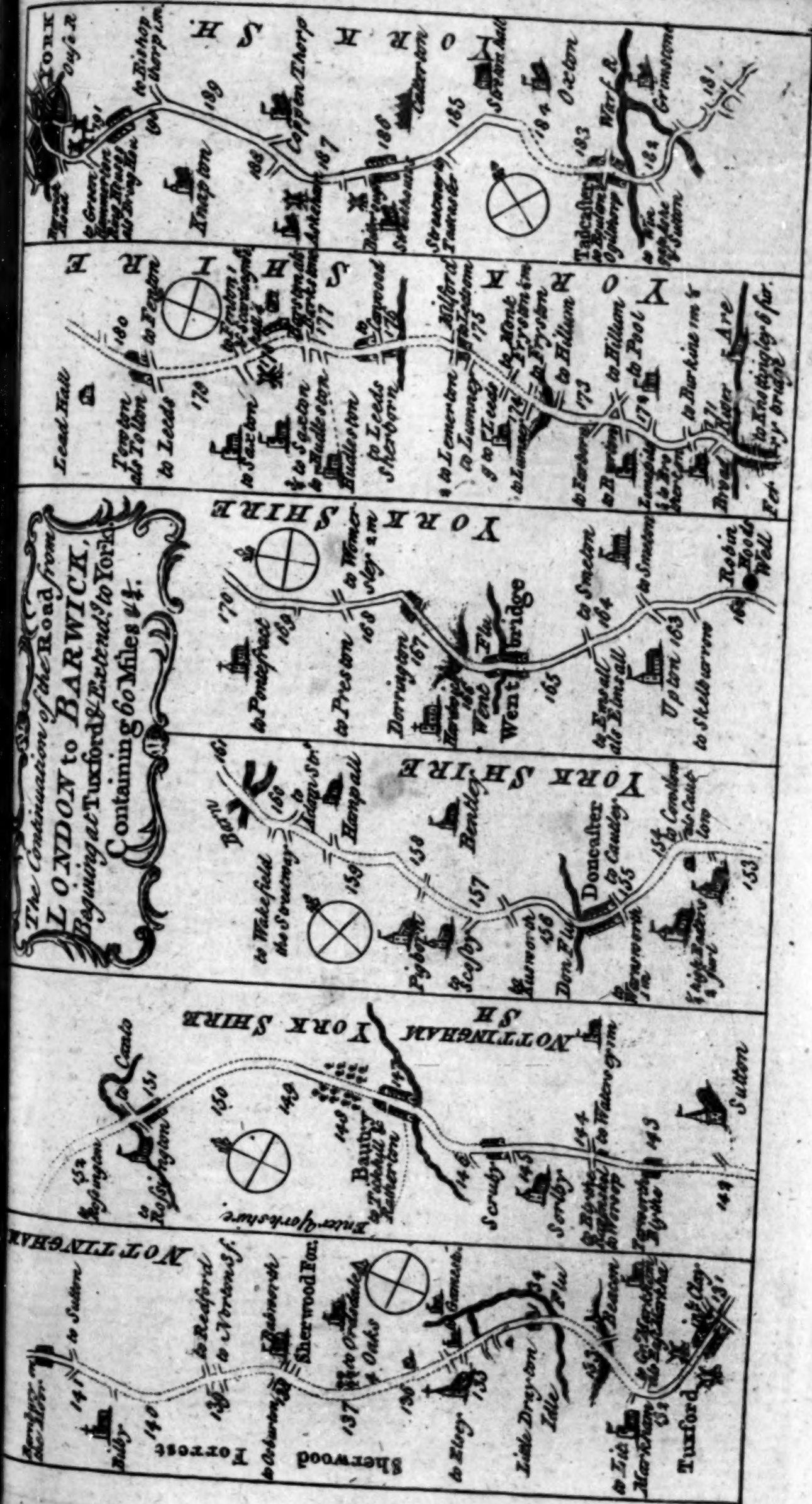


The West Prospect of Lumley - Castle. Drawn by Edward Barras.





*The Continuation of the Road from*  
**LONDON to BARWICK,**  
*Beginning at Tuxford & Extending to York.*  
*Containing 60 Miles & 4.*







## The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

*The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 11, 1766, being the sixth Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from page 559.*

I Shall next, as usual, give an account of the money bills brought in and passed during this session, in pursuance of the many resolutions of these two committees, the first of which was the bill for continuing the annual malt tax; which was presented on the 28th of November, passed thro' both houses in common course, and received the royal assent on the 16th of December, containing a clause of credit for raising the full sum of 750,000l. at an interest of 3l. per cent. per ann. by loans or exchequer bills, and also a clause for making good the deficiency of the malt tax, for the preceding year. But after this bill had been passed, viz. on the 10th of March, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the several merchants, whose names were thereunto subscribed, on behalf of themselves, and all others, merchants, in the county of Norfolk, city of Norwich, and borough of Great Yarmouth in the county of Norfolk, and in Gorleston, in the county of Suffolk, concerned in the making or exporting malt, reciting the act for prohibiting the exportation of corn or malt, and setting forth, that until the 15th of November last, the petitioners carried on their business of manufacturing ordinary barley, into a sort of malt, fit for a foreign market only, and had considerable quantities of such barley made, and declared, and making into malt for exportation; and that in the natural course of their trade, on the faith of former acts, granting a bounty on malt, made for exportation, they did buy large quantities of ordinary barley, under the price limited by such acts, and had already paid all such bounty to the farmers, by giving them a much higher price, than they otherwise would have done, and accordingly manufactured it into malt, fit only for a foreign market, so that they have no alternative left, as it must be exported: but had the barley been made into short malt,

Dec. 1767.

they might on paying the duty, have sold it in any market of Great Britain: That the petitioners thus circumstanced must, on exporting it without the bounty, be very great sufferers; and that the loss would be too heavy for them to bear, though it was what they could neither foresee nor prevent; as the greatest part of the said malt had been actually shipped for exportation, and would have been exported before the passing of the act, but their ships had been stopped by the embargo on corn and malt; therefore praying the house to take the premises into consideration, and allow the petitioners the bounty on the said malt declared, or made for exportation, and barley steeped and entered at the Excise-office, to be made into malt for exportation, on or before the said 15th of November, 1766, which since that time had been, or thereafter shall be, exported; or that the petitioners might have such relief in the premises as to the house should seem meet.

This petition, though not accompanied with a recommendation from the crown, nor preceded by a petition for leave to exhibit a petition, was presently received, and, as soon as read, was referred to a committee, to examine and state to the house the matter of fact contained therein; and a committee being accordingly appointed, with power to send for persons, papers, and records, Mr. Charles Townshend, on the 10th of April, made the report, which was then ordered to lie upon the table; but the report being again read on the 7th of May, it was referred to a committee of the whole house, where it was next day taken into consideration, and the following resolution agreed to, which being reported on the 11th, was agreed to by the house, and was as followeth:

“ That the bounties granted by any acts of parliament now in being, upon the exportation of corn, be allowed for all malt, declared, or made for exportation,



portation, and barley steeped and entered at the Excise office, to be made into malt for exportation, on or before the 15th day of November last, which since that time hath been, or shall be exported.

And as soon as this resolution was agreed to, an instruction was ordered to the gentlemen appointed to prepare and bring in a bill, pursuant to the fourth resolution of the ways and means committee agreed to on the 5th of May \*, that they do make provision in the said bill, pursuant to the said resolution: Accordingly, a clause for this purpose makes the principal part of that act, and as to all that barley, that had been actually made into what they call Long Malt, before the embargo, the proprietors were certainly intitled to some relief from parliament, if their ships were stopped by the embargo; but, if they had no wheat, or wheat flour on board, I do not see how they could be stopped by the first embargo, as it related only to ships, or vessels, laden, or to be laden, with wheat or wheat flour, to be exported to foreign markets; and if they had either of these on board, it was but taking out that part of their cargo and then the ships might have proceeded on their voyage, and the owners of that part of the cargo would have been intitled to the bounty, if the ships had failed before the passing of the act for prohibiting the exportation of corn.

The next money bill that was passed into a law, though late of being brought in, was the bill for granting an aid to his majesty by a land tax, to be raised in Great Britain, for the service of 1767. This method for raising the supply was not proposed in the committee of ways and means, until the 27th of February, and then something happened that was very extraordinary, and was very different from what had happened in that house in the year 1732. In the third year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Second, our administration, in order to gain a little popularity among the trading part of this nation, had proposed and got passed an act for repealing the salt duty, from and after the 25th of December, 1730. Accordingly, great encomiums were thereupon made, and, I believe,

sincerely made, upon the wisdom and public spirit of our ministers; but in a very few years the true design of our ministers, in this pretended generous measure, was made to appear; for in the 5th year of the same reign, in order to gain a little popularity among our landholders, the same ministers proposed, that the land tax for the next ensuing year should be reduced to 1s. in the pound, and that in order to make good the deficiency that would be thereby occasioned in the supplies for the current service, the salt duty should be revived for three years only, and 500,000l. raised by a mortgage of it. How did our patriots of those days behave upon this occasion? Though they consisted mostly of landholders, and many of them were among the greatest landholders in the kingdom, yet they declared unanimously for having the land tax continued at 2s. in the pound, rather than revive such a grievous tax as that called the Salt Duty, a tax which affected every branch of our trade and navigation, and was particularly heavy upon our poor labourers and manufacturers, who pay more towards it than is paid by the rich, because they are obliged to live mostly upon salt provisions.

This was the behaviour of those called patriots in the year 1732, but in this year 1767, their behaviour was very different, for the proposal for continuing the land tax at 4s. in the pound came from our administration, but the patriots proposed reducing it to three, though every one knew that the supplies necessary for the current service could not be provided for, without incroaching upon the Sinking Fund. And as their behaviour was different, so was their success, for in 1732 the question was, upon a division, carried against the patriots by a great majority, but in 1767 it was carried in their favour by such a majority, that our ministers did not think fit to bring it to a new trial upon the report, consequently the resolution of the committee was agreed to by the house, a bill ordered to be brought in pursuant thereunto, and Mr. Paterfon, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Pryse Campbell, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Grenville, Mr. Dowdeswell, Sir Edmund Isham, Sir



Roger Newdigate, and Mr. Rigby, were ordered to bring in the same.

On the third of March the bill was presented to the house by Mr. Cooper, when it was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time; after which it passed through both houses in common course, with the usual clause of credit (inserted by instruction) for raising by loans, or Exchequer bills the sum of 1,500,000*l.* at an interest not exceeding 3*l.* *per cent.* and on the 23d it received the royal assent.

Whilst our ministers were considering what land tax they should propose for the ensuing year, for upon this subject they very probably at first differed among themselves, the committee of ways and means was adjourned from day to day without coming to any resolution, as no general scheme for raising the necessary supplies could be formed, until that important question was determined by parliament. And after it was determined, the said committee resolved, that the charge of the militia should be defrayed out of the land tax, which was agreed to by the house on the 9th of March, and at the same time the other resolution of that committee relating to our annual Exchequer bills was agreed to, and a bill ordered to be prepared and brought in upon the said resolutions, by Mr. Paterfon, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Thomas Townshend, junior, Mr. Pryse Campbell, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Cooper, and Lord Strange. The bill that was prepared pursuant to the second of these resolutions, was presented to the house on the 10th by Mr. Paterfon, passed through both houses in common course, and received the royal assent on the 3d of April, as it has been for some years a sort of annual bill, that must be passed, and may probably continue so to be for some years to come; because it is for the interest of the public to pay off those debts first, that carry the highest interest; for these Exchequer bills are now in such high credit, that no one of them is ever offered to any of the collectors of our public revenue, even after such collectors are by law obliged to receive them, as they will be by this act after the 6th of April, 1768.

On the 16th of April, as soon as the resolutions of the committee of ways and means that day reported were agreed to, it was ordered, that a bill, or bills, should be brought in, upon the said resolutions, and that Mr. Paterfon, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Onslow, Mr. Thomas Townshend, junior, Mr. Pryse Campbell, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, and Mr. Cooper, should prepare and bring in the same. In pursuance of this order, Mr. Paterfon on the 1st of May, presented to the house a bill for raising a certain sum of money, by way of annuities, and a lottery attended with annuities, to be charged on the Sinking Fund; when the bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; after which it passed through both houses in common course, and received the royal assent on the 20th of May. For though the method of raising money for the public service by a lottery has always been condemned, as being of pernicious consequence not only to the trade and industry, but also to the morals, of the people, yet this bill met with no opposition in any part of its progress: Indeed, it could not with any countenance be opposed by those who had been zealous for reducing the land tax, as that reduction made this bill necessary, whereas, if the land tax had been continued at 4*s.* in the pound, as was proposed by our ministers, they would have had no occasion to have borrowed above a million, for making good all the resolutions of the committee of supply; and that sum might probably have been raised by an annuity bill at 3*l.* *per cent.* without adding the *douceur* of a lottery. But so it often happens: One wrong step in politicks generally makes a second necessary, and the second is sometimes of more dangerous consequence than the first; as we have lately experienced in the affair of the stamp duty in America; for by pretending to impose that duty upon all the British subjects settled there, without so much as asking the consent of the different colonies, which we had, very wisely and for our own interest, made distinct and independent of one another, we put them upon, and united them in, a claim of their privileges



leges as British subjects, and when the people of any country are provoked to make such a claim they generally extend it too far, and too often pursue it in a riotous, perhaps a rebellious manner.

Thus the foolish long speeches which King James the First was by his sycophants advised to make to his parliaments, and the villainous sermons and books that were published by some priests and lawyers, who were known to be candidates for court favour, excited in the people both of England and Scotland such a claim of privileges, as ended in the ruin of that king's son and successor, and the total subversion of our constitution; and though the royal family was restored, yet that claim has left in the minds of many people of this kingdom such a jealousy of the constitutional prerogatives of the crown, as may at last bring this monarchy into the same unfortunate state with the present monarchy of Poland.

In further pursuance of the said order of the 26th of April, and in consequence of the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th resolutions of that day reported and agreed to, Mr. Paterfon on the 11th of May, presented to the house a bill for granting to his majesty a sum of money out of the Sinking Fund; and for applying certain monies therein mentioned, for the service of the year 1767; and for carrying to the Aggregate Fund, a sum of money which hath arisen by the Two Sevenths Excise. This bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, which it was on the 20th, and committed, but before the house resolved itself into the said committee, the committee of the whole house, to whom it had been referred to consider further of the present high price of corn, had, on the 15th of June, resolved, that his majesty be empowered, with the advice of his privy council, to permit the importation of any sort of corn or grain, duty-free, into this kingdom, for a longer time than is permitted by any act of this session of parliament; which resolution being next day reported and agreed to by the house, an instruction was thereupon ordered to the said committee,

that they do make provision in the said bill, pursuant to the said resolution; and as soon as the order for the house to resolve itself into the said committee was the same day read, they were further instructed to receive a clause of credit, a clause of appropriation, and a clause for obviating doubts, in relation to the meeting of commissioners, for putting in execution the land tax act of this session.

With these instructions the house resolved itself into the said committee, by which a proper clause, in pursuance of each of these instructions was received, and added to the bill, and consequently the heads of each clause were added to the title of the bill, in which form it afterwards passed thro' both houses in common course, and received the royal assent at the end of the session.

As to the clauses of credit and appropriation they were in the common and usual form, therefore I have no occasion to take any farther notice of them; but as to the two other clauses they were so extraordinary, that I think it necessary to give the reader some account of them. As to the first, after reciting the acts passed at the beginning of this session, relating to the importation of corn, &c. particularly the days which any such importation was respectively by the said acts to be permitted, duty free, it proceeds thus:—And whereas it may, during the said next recess of parliament, be expedient to permit the free importation of the several articles and things aforesaid in this kingdom, beyond the respective times by the said acts limited, it is therefore enacted, that it shall be lawful for his majesty, from time to time, during the said next recess, by proclamation, or order in council, published in the London Gazette, to permit the free importation of all, or any of the articles, or things aforesaid, from his dominions in America, for any time, until the 1st of February, 1768: and from any parts or places in Europe or Africa, for any time until twenty days after the commencement of the next session of parliament; and all and every the said articles and things imported by virtue of such proclamation, or orders, shall not be subject to the payment of



of any subsidy or imposition whatsoever, and may be allowed to be carried coastwise under the same regulations as the like articles and things, being the growth of this kingdom. But due entries thereof shall be made at the customhouse belonging to the port of importation, or in default thereof the same shall be liable to the duties that were payable upon importation before the commencement of this session.

This is the substance of the first of these two additional clauses; and as to the second it recites, Whereas by the land tax act of this session, the commissioners appointed for putting the said act in execution, were directed to meet upon or before the 30th of April last: But as it may have happened, that in some places they may not have met upon or before the said day, in order to obviate any doubts that might arise thereupon, it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said several commissioners who neglected to meet to put the said act in execution upon or before the 30th of April last, and they are authorized and required to meet, with all convenient speed, on such day as they shall think fit to appoint; and such meeting had in pursuance of this act, and also all meetings which shall have been held after the said 30th of April, and before the passing of this act, shall be as effectual, as if the same had been held upon or before the said day.

All the bills I have hitherto mentioned were, as I have said brought in and passed in pursuance of the resolutions of the committee of ways and means; and there were several other bills brought in and passed in pursuance of other resolutions of the same committee, but as they related chiefly to the alterations that had been resolved on with regard to our taxes, they cannot properly be called money bills, therefore I shall defer giving an account of any of them until I come to the general history of the fortunate bills of this session. In the mean time I must give an account of two important money bills, which were brought in and passed, in pursuance of the resolutions of the committee of supply namely the first four resolutions of that committee agreed to on the 13th of April, for as to the two last resolutions

then agreed to they were of course made part of the appropriation clause in the bill I have last given an account of. But as to the first four they were by motion again read on the 28th of April, and as Mr. Speaker had on the 15th acquainted the house, that pursuant to their orders he had given due notice of these resolutions, it was ordered, that a bill, or bills should be brought in upon these resolutions, and that Mr. Cooper, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Thomas Townshend, junior, Mr. Onslow, Mr. Pryse Campbell, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, and Mr. Paterfon, do prepare, and bring in the same. According to this order Mr. Cooper, the next day, presented to the house a bill for redeeming the remainder of the joint stock of annuities, established by an act made in the 3d year of his present majesty's reign, in respect of several navy, victualling, and transport bills, and ordnance debentures. And also a bill for redeeming part of the joint stock of annuities, established by an act made in the third year of his present majesty's reign, chap. 12. Both these bills were then read a first time and ordered to be read a second time, both passed through both houses in common course, and both received the royal assent on the 20th of May.

By these two acts the sum of 2616776*l.* 10*s.* and 11*d.* principal money, part of our late contracted debts, is to be paid off at Christmas 1767, from which time the annuities attending the same are to cease and be extinguished; and as these annuities were all at the rate of 4*l.* *per cent per annum*, consequently there will be by these two acts 104671*l.* added yearly to our sinking fund, which is 59671*l.* *per ann.* more than the new charge it is to be loaded with by the abovementioned lottery and annuity act; even supposing that no addition should be made to our public revenue by any of the new or additional taxes established during this session, which shews how quickly our sinking fund would increase, if our land tax were again raised to 4*s.* in the pound and all our other taxes continued in the state they are in at present, and two or three such payments from our sinking fund as have been made this year, without contracting



tracting any new debt, would have a very great, if not a compleat effect, towards raising all our 3l. *per cents* to sell at par, till which time we cannot, in strict justice to our public creditors, think of abolishing or lessening the produce of any of our present taxes.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

To the PRINTER, &c.

THERE are a party of us who, for our amusement, have established a kind of political club. We mean to give no offence whatever to any body in our debates. The following is a mere *Jeu d'Esprit*, which I threw out at one of our late meetings, and is at your service, if you think it will afford the least entertainment to your readers. I am, &c.

Y. Z.

MR. President, the condition of this country, at the conclusion of the last spring, was such as gave us strong reason to expect, that not a single moment of the interval between that period and our winter meeting would be lost or misemployed. We had a right to expect, that gentlemen, who thought themselves equal to advise about the government of the nation, would, during this period, have applied all their attention, and exerted all their efforts to discover some effectual remedy for the national distress. For my own part, I had no doubt that, when we again met, the committee would have been ready to lay before us some plan for a speedy relief of the people, founded upon such certain lights and informations as they alone are able to procure, and digested with an accuracy proportioned to the time they have had to consider of it: But if these were the hopes conceived by the whole society, how grievously are we disappointed! After an interval of so many months, instead of being told that a plan is formed, or that measures are taken, or, at least, that materials have been diligently collected, upon which some scheme might be founded for preserving us from famine; we see that this provident committee, these careful providers, are of opinion, they have sufficiently acquitted themselves of their duty by advising this chair to recommend the matter once more to our consideration, and so en-

deavouring to relieve themselves from the burthen and censure, which must fall somewhere by throwing it upon the society. God knows in what manner they have been employed for these four months past. It appears too plainly they have done but little good; —I hope they have not been busied in doing mischief; and though they have neglected every useful, every necessary occupation, I hope their leisure has not been spent \* in spreading corruption through the people.

Sir, I readily assent to the laborious panegyric which the gentleman upon the lower bench has been pleased to make of a very able member of the committee, whom we have lately lost: no man had a higher opinion of his talents than I had; but as to his having conceived any plan for remedying the general distress about provisions, (as the gentleman would have us understand) I see many reasons for suspecting that it could never have been the case. If that gentleman had formed such a plan, or if he had collected such materials as we are now told he had, I think it is impossible but that, in the course of so many months, some knowledge or intimation of it must have been communicated to the gentlemen who acted with him, and who were united with him, not less by friendship than by office. He was not a reserved man, and surely, Sir, his colleagues, who had every opportunity of hearing his sentiments in the committee, in private conversation, and in this society, must have been strangely inattentive to a man, whom they so much admired, or uncommonly dull, if they could not retain the smallest memory of his opinions on matters on which they ought naturally to have consulted him often. If he had even drawn the loosest outlines of a plan, is it conceivable that all trace of it should be so soon extinguished? To me, Sir, such an absolute oblivion seems wholly incredible. Yet admitting the fact for a moment, what a humiliating confession is it for a committee, who have undertaken to advise about the conducting of an empire, to declare to this society, that by the death of a single man, all projects for the public good are at an end, all plans are lost, and that this loss is irreparable.



ble, since there is not a leader surviving, who is in any measure capable of filling up the dreadful vacuum?

But I shall quit this subject, for the present, and, as we are to consider of an answer in return to the advice from the chair, I beg leave to mention some observations occurring to me upon the advice itself, which I think I am warranted, by established practice of this society, to treat merely as the advice of the foreman of the committee.

The chief and only pretended merit of the present advice is, that it contains no extraordinary matter, that it can do no harm, and consequently that an answer of applause upon such advice, is but a mere compliment to the chair, from which no inconvenience can arise, nor consequence be drawn. Now, Sir, supposing this to be a true representation of the advice, I cannot think it does the committee any great honour, nor can I agree that to applaud the chair for such advice would be attended with no inconvenience. Although an answer of applause may not enter into the approbation of particular measures, yet it must unavoidably convey a general acknowledgement, at least, that things are, upon the whole, as they should be, and that we are satisfied with the representation of them, which we have received from the chair. But this, Sir, I am sure, would be an acknowledgment inconsistent with truth, and inconsistent with our own interior conviction, unless we are contented to accept of whatever the committee please to tell us, and wilfully shut our eyes to any other species of evidence.

As to the harmlessness of the advice, I must for my part regret the times, when advices from the chair deserved another name than innocent; when they contained some real and effectual information to this society,—some express account of measures already taken, or some positive plan of future measures, for our consideration. Permit me, Sir, to divide the present advice into three heads, and very little attention will demonstrate how far it is from aiming at that spirit of business and energy, which formerly animated the advice from the chair: You will see, under this division, that the small portion of matter contained in it is of

such a nature, and so stated, as to preclude all possibility or necessity of deliberation in this place. The first article is, that every thing is quiet abroad. The truth of this assertion, when confirmed by an enquiry, which I hope this society will make into it, would give me the sincerest satisfaction; for certainly there never was a time when the distress and confusion of the interior circumstances of this nation made it more absolutely necessary to be upon secure and peaceable terms with our neighbours: But I am a little inclined to suspect, and indeed it is an opinion too generally received, that this appearance of good understanding with our neighbours deserves the name of stagnation rather than of tranquility; that it is owing not so much to the success of our negotiations abroad, as to the absolute and entire suspension of them for a very considerable time. C—ls, e—ys, and a—rs, it is true, have been regularly appointed, but, instead of repairing to their stations, have, in the most scandalous manner, loitered at home; as if they had either no business to do, or were afraid of exposing themselves to the resentment or derision of the c—t to which they were destined. Thus have all our negotiations with P—l been consigned to oblivion. The slightest remembrance of it must not now be revived. At this rate, Sir, foreign powers may well permit us to be quiet; it would be equally useless and unreasonable in them to interrupt a tranquility, which we submit to purchase upon such inglorious terms, or to quarrel with an humble, passive g—t, which hath neither spirit to assert a right, nor to resent an injury. In the distracted broken miserable state of our interior g—t, our enemies find a consolation and remedy for all that they suffered in the course of the war, and our councils amply revenge them for the successes of our arms.

The second article of the advice contains a recommendation of what concerns the dearness of corn, to our immediate and earnest deliberation. No man, Sir, is more ready than myself, as an individual, to shew all possible deference to the respectable authority, under which the advice from the chair is delivered; but as a member of this society



society, it is my right, nay I must think myself bound to consider it as the advice of the foreman of the committee; and, upon this principle, if I would understand it rightly, or even do justice to the text, I must carry the foreman's comment along with me. But what, Sir, has been the comment upon the recommendation made to us from the chair? Has it amounted to any more than a positive assurance that all the endeavours of the committee to form a plan for relieving the poor in the article of provisions, have proved ineffectual. That they neither have a plan, nor materials of sufficient information to lay before the society, and that the object itself is, in their apprehension, absolutely unattainable. If this be the fact, if it be really true that the foreman, at the same time that he advises the chair to recommend a matter to the earnest deliberation of the society, confesses in his comment, that this very matter is beyond the reach of this society, what inference must we necessarily draw from such a text, and from such an illustration? I will not venture to determine what may be the real motive of this strange conduct and inconsistent language; but I will boldly pronounce that it carries with it a most odious appearance. \* \* \* \*

With respect to the third and last head, into which the advice may be divided; I readily agree that there is a cause of discord somewhere; where it is, I will not pretend to say. That it does exist is certain: and I much doubt whether it is likely to be removed by any measures taken by the present committee. As to vague and general recommendations to us to maintain unanimity amongst us, I must say I think they are become of late years too flat and stale to bear being repeated. That such are the kind sentiments and wishes of our chairman, I am far from doubting; but when I consider it as the language of the foreman, as a foreman's recommendation, I cannot help thinking it a vain and idle parade of words without meaning. Is it in their own conduct that we are to look for an example of this boasted union? Shall we discover any traces of it in their broken and distracted councils, their public disa-

greements and private animosities! Is it not notorious that they only subsist by creating divisions among others? That their plan is to separate party from party? Friend from friend? Brother from brother? Is not their very motto *divide et impera*? When such men advise us to unite, what opinion must we have of their sincerity? In the present instance, however, the advice is particularly farcical. When we are told that affairs abroad are perfectly quiet, consequently that it is unnecessary for us to take any notice of them; when we are told that there is indeed a distress at home, but beyond the reach of this society's councils to remedy; to have unanimity recommended us in the same breath, is, in my opinion, something lower than ridiculous. If the two first propositions be true, in the name of wonder, upon what are we to debate? Upon what is it possible for us to disagree? On one point our advice is not wanted; on the other it is useless. But it seems it will be highly agreeable to the committee to have us unite, in approving of their conduct; and if we have concord enough amongst ourselves to keep in unison with them and their measures, I dare say that all the committee's purposes, aimed at by the recommendation, will be fully answered, and entirely to their satisfaction: But this is a sort of union, which I hope never will, which I am satisfied never can, prevail in a free society like ours. While we are freemen we may disagree; but when we unite upon the terms recommended to us by the committee, we must be slaves.

[*Pub. Advertiser.*]

To the P R I N T E R, &c.

OBSERVING that some farmers are puzzled how to interpret the two late acts of parliament relating to turnpike and public roads, I herewith send you an abstract of the same, as far as they regard carriages, wheels, and the number of horses or neat cattle to be used in drawing the respective carriages therein enumerated. At the same time I have endeavoured to render this abstract more intelligible than the acts themselves, by changing the language to the vulgar dialect.

Nov. 24. 1767.

AURIGATOR.



By an act of the seventh of George the third, for reducing into one act the general laws for regulating the turnpike roads, the following conditions, relating to carriages, must be conformed to, viz. (See p. 401.)

*First, In regard to weight, including the carriage.*

1. Every waggon having wheels with fellies of less breadth than nine inches at the sole, must weigh no more than three tons. All the excess of weight must be paid for, at the rate of twenty shillings for every hundred weight.

2. Every waggon having wheels with fellies of nine inches breadth at the sole, must weigh no more than six tons. All the excess of weight must be paid for as above: but if such waggons or wains shall have the axle-trees thereof of such different lengths, that the difference from wheel to wheel of the narrower pair of the said wheels, be no more than four feet two inches, to be measured at the ground; and that the fore and hind wheels shall roll one single path of sixteen inches wide, on each side of the waggon, then such waggon or waggons, is or are to be favoured with a reduction of one half of the full tolls, payable by all broad wheeled waggons, at all turnpikes within one hundred miles from London.

3. Every cart, or two wheeled carriage, having wheels with fellies of nine inches breadth at the sole, must weigh no more than three tons. All excess of weight must be paid for at twenty shillings for every hundred weight.

4. The foregoing regulations, in regard to the wheels of carriages, and their loading, are not to extend to any carts, waggons, or other carriages, employed only in husbandry, or in carrying only manure for land, hay, straw, fodder, or corn unthreshed.

*Restriction put upon broad wheeled waggons, not rolling a path of sixteen inches width on each side.*

5. Broad wheeled waggons, travelling on turnpike roads, above twenty miles from London or Westminster, and not rolling a surface of 16 inches width on each side, are to have no pair of wheels wider asunder at the ground, than four feet and six inches, nor the distance of the fore and hind wheels (not being timber carriages) more than

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nine feet, being measured from the centers of the ends of the axle-trees. The penalty 5l. on the owner.

*The number of horses, or neat cattle, to be allowed for the draught of each respective carriage.*

6. No broad wheeled waggon is to be drawn with more than eight horses.

7. No cart, or two wheeled carriage, with broad wheels, is to be drawn with more than five horses.

8. The horses in such respective carriages are to be put to in pairs, except when there is an odd horse, and except when the number of horses shall not exceed four.

9. No waggon, wain, or other four wheeled carriage, having the fellies of the wheels of less breadth than nine inches, shall be drawn with more than four horses; or six oxen, or neat cattle in pairs, and with two horses to lead; or eight oxen, or neat cattle in pairs, and with one horse to lead.

10. No cart, or other two wheeled carriage, having wheels with narrow fellies, as above, shall be drawn with more than three horses; or four oxen, or neat cattle in pairs, and with two horses to lead; or with six oxen, or neat cattle, and one horse to lead.

11. A transgression of any one of the four above limitations, as to the number of the horses, or neat cattle to be drawn with, will be attended with the forfeiture of twenty shillings; and also every horse, or other beast of draught, above the number limited, to any person, or persons, who shall seize or sue for the same, except when an additional number shall be allowed, by leave of the justices, to draw a short length up hills, or through deep snow, or over ice occasionally.

*Further encouragements given to the use of broad wheels, and discouragements annexed to the use of narrow wheels.*

12. On such roads, where extraordinary tolls have been granted, in order to prohibit carriages from being drawn by too large a number of horses, there waggons, or other four wheeled carriages, equipped with broad wheels, shall pay no more toll than can be taken for waggons drawn with four horses, or beasts of draught; and carts, equipped with broad wheels, shall pay no more than can be taken for carts drawn with three horses.

13. Then, on the other hand, the



tolls are to be raised; one half more on all narrow wheeled waggons, wains, carts and carriages, and for the horses or beasts of draught drawing the same, which are now payable, or shall be made payable for the same, by any act or acts of parliament made, or to be made, in regard to turnpike roads: but the increased toll is not to take place in regard to any cart or carriage, drawn by two horses, or by four oxen, and no more, and having the fellies of the wheels of six inches breadth at the sole.

14. All exemptions, liberties, privileges, and advantages, allowed by former acts, or to be allowed by any future acts, are to be confined to waggons, wains, carts, or other carriages, having wheels with fellies of nine inches breadth at the sole; to carts, drawn by two horses, or four oxen, having wheels with fellies of six inches breadth at the sole; and to carriages employed in carrying corn or grain in the straw, hay, fodder, dung, lime, for the improvement of land, or other manure, or any implement of husbandry only.

15. No waggon, wain, or four-wheeled carriage, having wheels of less breadth in the fellies than nine inches shall pass upon any turnpike road, or through any turnpike, gate, or bar, if the same be drawn by horses in pairs (other than and except waggons and four wheeled carriages, laden with fish, rabbits, poultry, calves alive or slaughtered, or lambs).

16. Trustees of turnpike roads cannot compound for tolls, for or in respect of any waggon, wain, cart or carriage, or the horses, or beasts of draught drawing the same, unless such carriages shall have wheels with nine inch fellies.

17. Lastly, nothing in this act shall extend to any chaise marine, coach, landau, Berlin, chariot, chaise, calash, or hearse, or to any caravan, or covered carriage of any nobleman or gentleman for his private use, or to such ammunition or artillery as shall be for his majesty's service; or to any cart or carriage drawn by one horse, or by two oxen, and no more; or to any carriage, having the sole or bottom of the fellies of the wheels thereof of the breadth of nine inches, which shall be laden with one stone, one block

of marble, one piece of metal, or one piece of timber.

By another act of the last sessions for explaining, amending, and reducing into one act the several statutes now in being for the amendment and preservation of the public highways, &c. (See p. 397.) The following conditions are prescribed to carriages travelling thereon, viz.

18. No waggon, having wheels with fellies of less breadth than nine inches, shall be drawn with more than six horses.

19. No cart under like circumstances with more than four horses.

20. Waggons, with wheels having nine inch fellies in breadth, may be drawn with eight horses, but with no more.

21. Carts with wheels having nine inch fellies, may be drawn with five horses, but with no more.

22. All supernumerary horses to be forfeited, with their gears, to the sole use and benefit of any person or persons, who shall seize or distrain for the same.

23. Waggons shod with a tire of less breadth than two inches and a half when worn, or being set or fastened on with rose-headed nails, shall not go or be drawn with more than three horses. The forfeiture as above.

24. These regulations concerning the number of horses, and the wheels of carriages, are not to be deemed or construed to extend to carriages conveying one stone, one block of marble, or one piece of metal or timber; or conveying ammunition or artillery for his majesty's service; nor shall be deemed to extend to carts, waggons, or other carriages, employed only in husbandry or in manuring of land, or in carrying of only hay, straw, fodder, or corn unthreshed, till Michaelmas one thousand, seven hundred and sixty-nine.—Thus two years of grace are allowed to farmers to wear out their narrow wheels in.

To the PRINTER, &c.  
SIR,

THERE is no subject more pleasing to many of your readers than that of love, it consists of various kinds, is so extensively made use of, and affects us in such a different manner, that it would be endless to de-



or expatiate upon it: I shall therefore only endeavour a little to hint what I have observed. The love of money seems to be the most predominant passion; and the generality of us think of nothing else but self-interest and self-love. Most of the matches, that are made now-a-days, are for money, insomuch that it is a trade, a bargain and sale, and regard, esteem; or value for each other in the fashionable married pair, so much out of the question that it is a disgrace for them ever to be seen much together; and should it happen, the poor man is called an apron-string husband, he is in leading-strings, a milk-sop, and abused to the utmost degree by all the pretty, fine gentlemen, the fashionable bons tons, who indeed very seldom have occasion to exertise their talents this way, and especially in some foreign countries, where a real love-match is as extraordinary, and as rare a thing to be seen, as a young lady who is not either a coquette, a flirt, affected and full of pride and vanity; or a young gentleman a coxcomb, a fribble, conceited, and altogether made up of impudence and assurance; and to which in a great measure may be attributed, the unhappiness that too often attends the marriage state; the indifference for each other, more than the pecuniary advantage, at the beginning, the excessive rage for pleasures, expensive amusements, and the dissipated life, &c. are all such enemies to conjugal felicity, domestic enjoyments, and a sober, regular life, that nothing but jarring and discontent prevails, and which too often accompanies them with sorrow to the grave. On the contrary, how happy do those live who have no pride, ostentation, nor vanity, but abound with hospitality and cheerfulness, social ease and freedom, with love, unity, calm even tempers, and serenity of mind. Such couples we sometimes see, when filthy lucre is not concerned, but where passionate regard and doating fondness constitutes and dictates the matrimonial life; neither having a will of their own, but studying and striving each other for ever to please, being always in good humour, and pleased themselves, and endeavouring, to the utmost of their power, to make every one so they have the least

connection with; and a permanent situation of this kind makes life pass away like a pleasant dream, and its bliss beyond expression.

I am, Sir,  
St. James's, Your humble servant,  
Nov. 23, 1767. **A M A T O R.**

*Construction of a Waggon, which in the Opinion of several Commissioners of the Turnpikes, and many eminent Wheelwrights, is better calculated for preserving the Roads, and more useful than any of the Broad-wheeled Waggon now in Use.*

**T**HE wheels in breadth are about six inches and a quarter; the fore wheels going from out to out about six feet two inches; the hind wheels from inside to inside four feet asunder; the bed is four feet in the clear in the narrowest part, being wrathed and bowed in the hill country fashion; and by putting on a top-wrathe and hoops, it may be, and has been, made a very convenient tilted waggon; these may be taken off or put on as occasion requires. The wheels going plain, by their play beat a track about thirteen or fourteen inches wide; and the horses drawing in pairs, this track is found a very good width to travel in. This waggon is very convenient in home business as it does not cut the ground in carrying hay, corn, &c. and as the wheels may be taken off for dung carts. It has been used upwards of two years, and by experience is found very serviceable in doing a great deal of business. In going on the coach road, where no other double waggon goes, it keeps the quarters very plain, whereas the track of the common nine-inch wheels is not wide enough for a horse to work in. The wheelwrights say, they can make these carriages almost as light as the three inch ones, only in the rim of the wheel; whereas in a nine-inch wheel they must make it very heavy, or it will contain no strength, as it lies so wide from the bar of the spoke. These six-inch wheels are so strong in their make, that they would carry vast weights, therefore it would be proper to allow, with the carriage included, only five tons as a sufficient load.—This carriage has travelled the Gloucester, Tewkesbury,



Tewkesbury, and Evesham roads for two years past, without any interruption, drawing eight horses; but being disabled from so doing by the letter of the late act, the proprietor humbly hopes, with a great number of his brother farmers, that the legislature will take into consideration the expediency of allowing them such a carriage, the conveniences of which are so obvious.

To the P R I N T E R. &c.

S I R,

**A**T the eve of a general election of members to serve in parliament, we may look upon this nation as a fine lady pestered by a multitude of suitors, who try every method they can think of to win her to their wishes, and gain her consent: they woo her with a fervent warmth, flatter her with a thousand fine speeches, present her with numberless tempting gifts, and promise, vow and swear to be faithful to her, and to be her's alone for ever. But no sooner have they gained her consent, and the sacred knot is tied, than they have too frequently, like the perjured lover, forgot all their promises, vows and oaths, slighted her embraces, and fled to the arms of a prostitute.

Since dear-bought experience hath proved the faithless inconstancy of these deceitful suitors, what care and caution, what prudence and circumspection, ought the nation to take at these septennial courtships, in bestowing her favour, and giving her consent! Those who have been false to her before, she will surely have the prudence not to trust again: those who broke their faith to her before, will never be true to her now, for those who have been once prostitutes, will be always so. In her choice she should ever pay a greater regard to the honesty and moral characters of her suitors, than to the persons who recommend them, or to the presents they make her: for she will never find faith and truth in those who entertain such notions of virtue and morality, as to endeavour to gain her favour by bribes, and to make themselves legislators by breaking the laws of the land. Yours, &c.

ANGLICUS.

*Extracts from Letters of the Right Hon. Lady Jane Douglas; with several important Pieces of private Correspondence. From all which the Characters of that celebrated Lady, and of her Husband Sir John Stewart, will appear in a Light hitherto not sufficiently known to the World, &c.*

*From Lady Jane to her Brother the Duke.*

Dear Brother, Rheims, 7th Aug. 1748.

**T**HOUGH not a little discouraged by your favouring me with no answer to that under cover of Lord Crawford's, acquainting your grace with my change of state, and in whose favours, I think it my incumbent duty as well as natural inclination, to acquaint you further with the happy consequences of it, which I am hopeful may be a means to replace me, in some measure, to the share of your favour I was once happy in, and never willingly forfeited; but to the contrary have regretted my ill fortune in that particular more than all the others of my more than ordinary cross fate. If want of title and estate in the gentleman I have chosen seems surprising, your grace well knows no subject could add to me; and a gentleman as well born as any, can take nothing off. Please to know then, my lord, that the 10th of last month I was blessed with \* boys, one a promising child; the other, poor thing, so weak, that I fear is little to be reckoned on; God's will be done; the other my hopes centre in and want but the pleasure of your approving his having your name, with that of Sholto to the younger, to be happy: for, thank God, I have philosophy enough not to place happiness on superfluous riches or pomp, and faith enough to hope they nor I shall never want a decent competency.

Though I have recovered health beyond expectation, I cannot make this letter so long as I incline, having many things to say: but am able to add no more, but that Mr. Stewart begs allowance of your grace, to offer his humble duty in this, and that of being permitted to do himself that honour more amply by a letter, if favoured by your grace with an opportunity; and

\* A blot on the paper which cannot be read. It means by what follows in this letter, two.



that I am ever with the sincerest and most respectful regard,

Dear Brother,

Your most obedient servant, and

Most affectionate sister,

JANE DOUGLAS.  
Rheims en Champagne, 7th Aug. N. S.  
1748.

The Earl of Crawford to the Duke of Douglas.

My dear Duke,

HAVING had the honour in my younger days to be favoured with your grace's friendship, which I have ever since flattered myself you have continued me, as I am conscious no relation of your grace's family wishes it better, or prides himself more in the connexion they have with it; and as it has providentially been my fate to pass these six last months confined to a place, where the irretrievable misfortunes it has pleased the Almighty to afflict me with, could only be rendered supportable to me by the most agreeable society of so deserving people as that of your sister Lady Jane and Mr. Stewart; and as, during the space of time we have been together, I have from a regard I have for your grace's family I cannot conceal, so far merited my Lady Jane's confidence as to be intrusted with the alteration there has happened in her state of life, as also the notifying of it to your grace, by the inclosed, a service that the same regard I have mentioned I ever shall have for your family, has even prompted me to offer, on so important an occasion, recommending, with the greatest earnestness, all its consequences to your grace's most mature deliberation; I say, as my undertaking proceeds from the most warm affection to your grace's family, I'm hopeful my representations will not only meet with forgiveness, but with also their wish'd-for success, in reconciling your grace to an event, all the well-wishers of your grace's family may have the greatest reason to rejoice at, as there is such visible hopes of its being attended with the natural consequences so much longed for, by all who are fond of seeing the family of Douglas multiply; and since I have thus far ventured upon my dear duke's goodness, I must forgive me if I proceed a little further, and represent, that a sister, tenderly fond of your grace as she is, and

in the situation my Lady Jane is in at present, a favourable answer from your grace is more necessary than may be at first, perhaps, adverted to; wherefore, allow me once more to intreat you will neither by silence nor indifference hazard the bad consequences that may follow either the one or the other. I can assure your grace she does great honour to her family wherever she appears, and is respected and beloved by all that have the honour of her acquaintance. She certainly merits all the affectionate marks of an only brother to an only sister; much, much does she wish, as well as others of your grace's devoted friends, there had been not so great necessity for her changing her way of life; but since it has become so absolutely necessary, to with the greatest submission, considering the variety of different circumstances, I would gladly hope your grace will not disapprove of the person my Lady Jane has chose, as to be sure there is none more deserving. — But, I'm afraid, I shall inroach too long on your grace's patience, so I shall only add, that your grace's rendering Lady Jane satisfied and happy, by a reconciliation, and such other marks of your brotherly affection as shall seem proper, shall ever render me unalterably, your grace's

Most devoted relation, friend, devoted and humble servant,

CRAWFORD.

P. S. As your grace may, perhaps, incline to know how things are like to turn out here, I shall venture to add, that I'm afraid the enemy will have made too great progress in the siege of Maestricht, before we, by the junction of all our troops and recruits, become formidable enough to interrupt or their progress in their attempt upon Maestricht; but, I hope, we shall be able to frustrate all their other designs, and, perhaps, to thrash them before the end of the campaign.

Lord Crawford to Colonel Stewart at Rheims.

Dear John, Lond. 12th Aug. 1748, O. S.

I had the pleasure of yours, just as my wound broke out again. I have been so distressed ever since, that it has not been in my power to answer you, notwithstanding I hope both you and Lady Jane will do me the justice to



to believe it is impossible to congratulate you with more sincerity than I do, on my Lady Jane's safe delivery of my two young relations. It is more than probable that the same Almighty Providence, who seems to have decreed their coming into the world, intends also to reserve them, or theirs, for his great ends. Almighty God preserve them, and their valuable parents, to rear them up in this selfish world.

I was lucky enough to receive your letter soon enough before I fell ill, so as to recommend my Lady Jane's affairs to the Duke of Argyll's care. He promised me he would talk to my Lord Milton, in relation to bringing the Duke of Douglas to a way of thinking of the affair as he ought to be. I also wrote to the Duke of Douglas a second letter, though I had no answer to my first, intimating to him my Lady Jane's safe delivery, thundering in his ears his family's cause, and trying to rouse up all that is Douglas in him; I wish it may have the desired effect. I have also engaged my Lord Home, who is gone down to Lord Mark Kerr's, to reconcile him; and I intend to go myself as soon as I am well, in order to talk to him of some supplies for Lady Jane, which, I make no doubt, must soon become necessary. I have also spoke to the master of Ross, son of the Lord Ross, who is lately come over from Prussia, and who is gone down to Scotland to see his father, to talk with his father and the Marquis of Lothian, to take the proper steps with the Duke of Douglas, to induce him to act by Lady Jane as he ought to do. The young gentleman undertook the thing very willingly, and I believe, will do all that lies in his power to do you service. You shall soon hear from me again, particularly, after I have seen my Lord Mark Kerr. In the mean time, pray make my compliments, in the most kind manner, to Lady Jane, my blessing to the two young gentlemen, my compliments to Mrs. Hewit, that we are all vastly obliged to her for her care of Lady Jane, and believe me, with unalterable regard,

Dear John,

Your most devoted friend,  
and humble servant,

CRAWFORD.

P. S. Having been so ill; I hope you will excuse this being wrote by another hand.

Addressed thus:—To Colonel Jas. Stewart, at Rheims en Champagne.

Lord Blantyre to Lady Jane Douglas.

Madam, Paris, 24th April.

So long a silence makes me afraid, that the letter I wrote to your Ladyship in the beginning of January, has never reached you; if it is so, I am sorry for it, because you will think me guilty of a neglect that I am innocent of. If, on the contrary, my letter has come to hand, I shall still be more uneasy to guess at the reason of my not hearing from you. The only way to draw me out of so cruel a perplexity, is to let me hear from you soon, and I know you are too good to leave me long in pain. Write to me soon, dear Lady Jane, and make me happy, for nobody interests himself more than I do, in every thing that regards you. I send this letter by a private hand, that it may run no sort of risk. Adieu, my dear Madam, I send a number of compliments to Mrs. Hewit; to Mr. Stewart, and to my two godsons. Farewell, dear Lady Jane, I am, with the greatest truth imaginable,

Your affectionate cousin  
and humble servant,

BLANTYRE.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R, Leigh, Dec. 1, 1767.

**B**LOW a fresh bladder full of air, or fill it full of water; neither can by any pressure be forced, if the neck be secured, through the pores of its membranes; but invert it, by turning it inside out, and then fill it near full with water, that fluid will ooze out upon its surface, and in time even drops therefrom, so as in about twelve hours, half of it will have passed through that way.

The water will not be clear as when poured in, but tinged with a red colour, occasioned by the unperceptible blood globules that lay between the fibres, squeezed thither by the pressure of the water out of the many minute blood-vessels wherewith its membrane are disseminated, which, being afterwards mixed and conveyed along with



the inclosed water, give it that strong tincture, whence a bladder becomes white after the water is all run out.

From this easy experiment it is evident the membranes of the bladder are full of perforations, but of such a structure, or configuration, as that their orifices, or mouths, are largest (funnel-like) on the outward surface, and their course slanting like that of the ureters, so that though they penetrate the cavity of the bladder, and can by such a mechanism convey water from without inwardly in the natural state, yet neither water nor air can press through them from within outwardly, how great soever the compression may be when shut up in the membrane.

This being the condition of the bladder with these sloping passages, which open into it with an infinity of small holes, they can thereby give an easy entrance to the external and surrounding fluids; but, on the contrary, collapse, or shut exactly the passages from within to without, when pressed upon by the contents, by lying flat upon the internal surface of the bladder, thereby performing the office of so many valves, to retain what fluid it has received into its cavity.

Hence we may learn the mechanical reason of these following particulars relating to the animal oeconomy.

Why punch, small white wines, spirituous liquors, mineral waters, and the like diuretics, when freely drank, are so soon and plentifully evacuated by urine. Why some solid bodies also shall communicate their smell, taste, and colour to the urine, soon after admitted in the stomach: Witness asparagus, rhubarb, turmeric, saffron, onions, turpentine, and several other subtle substances.

Hence we learn likewise, that there is no need of any short cut, or particular passages by means of any peculiar vessels to cause a communication between the stomach and bladder (as some have imagined, but never proved yet) that should convey liquids immediately from the one to the other, to save the long, slow, round-about course through the lacteals first, and thence to be carried with the common current of the red blood to the kidneys for secretion.

Hence also it is, that in hysterics, much pale urine is voided, and that tender constitutions, upon catching cold, commonly vent the like, and that very often too, much of which lymphoid liquor never reached the kidneys at all, but did only in the state of condensed steam, always exhaling more or less from the stomach and bowels, pass directly into the bladder by those many secret sloping passages aforesaid.

Lastly, Hence also we learn the use and necessity of diuretics and saponaceous medicines in a dropsey, when such patients generally make but little urine, and that very thick and turbid too; by reason those oblique apertures are thereby obstructed. In which state it is easy to apprehend, the bladder could no longer receive the waters of the lower belly, which are continually supplied, like a spring, by passing through the membranes of the stomach and other viscera.

Query. If a warm bath would not assist to open these valvular ducts by piercing the bladder, as we well know it is excellent for stoppage of urine, as also to assist to bring away gravel.

Yours, J. Cook.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Should be glad to see a few things altered in our Common Prayer, which I think are blemishes in that admirable performance.

In the marriage ceremony the man is obliged to use those words, "with my body I thee worship," which is certainly a very strange and improper expression; and also "with all my worldly goods I the endow," which might certainly be much better expressed.

In the form for administering Baptism, instead of so positively asserting that the infant is born again and made a child of God (which can never be proved to be the case) it might be better to say that it is thereby taken into covenant with God, entitled to participate all the sacred ordinances of religion, and which (sincerely and devoutly attended to) will be the means of conveying every spiritual and heavenly privilege.

The Absolution in the Office for Visiting



sitting the Sick is also exceptionable. It would be better if it was changed into a prayer, that he might be absolved from his sins by the mercy of God through the infinite merit of his Beloved Son, applied by the power and influence of the Blessed Spirit.

In the Office for burying the Dead, the minister is obliged to give God thanks for taking the person out of the miseries of this sinful world, tho' there be great reason to fear that he is gone to suffer much more exquisite misery in another world. In committing the body to the ground, he must also declare, that he doth it in sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life, though the person might die an infidel, or blasphemer, or with other black marks of perdition upon him.

I intreat those, who have it in their power to amend such mistakes, seriously to reflect on the importance and expedience thereof, as it would relieve the consciences of many sincere persons, who cannot approve of such expressions, and also stop the mouths of the disaffected to our excellent church. As to the objection that there would be no end of making alterations, I think there is very little weight in it. Neither would any just reflection lie on the memory of our pious reformers, as it would be only granting that they were but men, and consequently liable to error and mistake. I am, &c.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

**M**ONSIEUR de Fauré of Geneva, in a book published there last year, affirms, that he has found the true quadrature of the circle in whole numbers; and that the exact proportion between the diameter and circumference is as 162 to 512, or 81 to 256.

He says, that in the year 1749 his opinion met with the approbation of Monsieur Bernoulli, and of the Royal Society at London, I should be therefore obliged to any of your ingenious correspondents who have seen the book, or the former memoir, if they would favour the public, with the reasons why this discovery was suppressed, if it amounts to demonstration as the author pretends, or where he is deceived.

HERMETICUS.

*Letter from the Chevalier D'Eon, to the Duke de Choiseul, First Minister of State to his Most Christian Majesty.*

London, 4th June, 1767.

My Lord Duke,

**W**ERE it not for a disorder, with which I have been every year, at this season, sorely afflicted, since the poison given me in 1763, at the table of the Count De Guerchy, I would ere now have done myself the honour to let your lordship know, with what a sensible pleasure I heard of your taking advantage of the first good opportunity you could contrive, to put an end to the Count De Guerchy's embassy, and get named to succeed him a nobleman as much respected for his honour, virtue, and great parts, as for his illustrious birth, in every part of Europe.

I earnestly wish, and that a great deal more for the honour of the French embassy in England than my own private advantage, that his Excellency M. le Comte de Chatelet may arrive as soon as possible. We shall then see learning take place of ignorance, truth of falsehood, moderation of arrogance, a calm of a storm, integrity of . . . . . We shall then see a noble, simple, unaffected generosity succeed avarice; an avarice turned at last, by meer necessity, into a prodigality as mean as it was useless and affected. We shall then, in fine, have in England a real French ambassador, instead of a Cevennes smuggler.

You are not unacquainted, my lord, with my zeal for the service of my king and country; and my respect and affection for your lordship's person. These sentiments of mine have ever been the same. If the acknowledgments of my gratitude to M. le Duc de Praslin have been interrupted, such interruption can only be attributed to the abominable practices of the count de Guerchy against me, from his first arrival in England; crimes proved by witnesses, examined on oath before a grand jury of the city of London, who found the charge a true bill against him. Proved even by the culprit himself, who, with as much ignorance, as meanness, solicited for a *Noli Prosequi*, or pardon from his Britannic majesty, who, greatly on his part, notwithstanding the politicks of courts, and the indulgence usually shewn to the

failing

Dec



failings of courtiers, bravely and firmly resisted all solicitations. This instance alone suffices to mark, and characterize the justice and virtues of the young English monarch, and that of his worthy servants and magistrates. It ought to do him no less honour, than Philip of Macedon derived from a parallel instance; when being importuned by one of his courtiers, to interpose and prevent his cause being tried, he with great magnanimity answered, "Better the courtier lose his cause, than the prince his reputation." Even Tiberius himself, during his first eleven years, while he reigned gloriously, performing acts of justice instead of tyranny, declared in full senate, "*Nec utendum imperio, ubi legibus agi possit.*" Tac. Ann.

The king, my lord, has made you the depositary of the greatest part of his authority, that you may administer justice to his subjects, who may therefore entertain the strongest hopes of obtaining it. May not I then in particular, who shall never yield in duty to the most loyal amongst them, be allowed to expect, that you will be pleased to enquire into the truth of my complaints? They belong to the department, which you now actually fill; and would you but condescend to bestow a moment's attention upon them, I might expect that redress so suitable to your character, and to which I have so good a right. Your lordship governs with great authority, but with equal equity; you support religion without infringing the liberty of men's consciences; you protect the soldier, but without trampling on the citizen; you make justice reign; you encourage the arts and sciences; you not only procure plenty, but insure the continuance of it. Such is, in miniature, the picture of a first minister of France, a minister fit to govern all Europe.

How often have I entertained myself with the pleasing idea of the glory of your ministry reaching the latest posterity, if . . . and because all your actions shew, that you have proposed to yourself, as the rule of your conduct, the Sacred Edict of the Great Constantine, *Ad Universos Provinciales. Si quis est, cujuscunque loci, ordinis, dignitatis, qui se in quemcumque judicium, amicum vel palatinorum*

*meorum, aliquid veraciter & manifeste probare posse confidet, quod non integrè atque justè gessisse videatur, intrepidus & securus accedat. Interpellet me; ipse audiam omnia, ipse cognoscam: Et si fuerit comprobatum, ipsum me vindicabo. Dilectat securus, & bene sibi conscius dicat. Si probaverit ut dixi, ipse me vindicabo de eo, qui me usque ad hoc tempus simulatâ integritate deceperit: Illum autem qui hoc viderit & comprobaverit, & dignitatibus & rebus augebo. Ita mihi summa divinitas semper propitia sit, & me incolumem præstet, ut cupio felicissimam & florentem rempublicam.*

My thus quoting the very words of this emperor, is not so much, my Lord, with a view to remind you of them, as to let you see the high idea I entertain of your administration; an idea, which alone can inspire that profound veneration, with which I am,

[Polit. Reg.] My Lord, Your's, &c.

Mr. Holwell's Account of the East-Indian Manner of Inoculation, which gives a Sanction to the present Practice in England.

"THE inhabitants of Bengal, knowing the usual time when the inoculating Bramins annually return, observe strictly the regimen enjoined, whether they determine to be inoculated or not; this preparation consists only in abstaining for a month from fish, milk, and ghee, (a kind of butter made generally of buffalo's milk) the prohibition of fish respects only the native Portuguese and Mahomedans, who abound in every province of the empire.

When the Bramins begin to inoculate, they pass from house to house and operate at the door, refusing to inoculate any who have not, on a strict scrutiny, duly observed the preparatory course enjoined them. It is no uncommon thing for them to ask the parents how many pocks they chuse their children should have. Vanity, we should think, urged a question on a matter seemingly so uncertain in the issue; but true it is, that they hardly ever exceed, or are deficient in the number required.

They inoculate indifferently on any part; but if left to their choice, they prefer the outside of the arm, midway between the wrist and the elbow, for the males; and the same



between the elbow and the shoulder for the females. Previous to the operation, the operator takes a piece of cloth in his hand (which becomes his perquisite, if the family is opulent), and with it gives a dry friction upon the part intended for inoculation, for the space of eight or ten minutes; then with a small instrument he wounds, by many slight touches, about the compass of a silver groat, just making the smallest appearance of blood; then opening a linen double rag (which he always keeps in a cloth round his waist) takes from thence a small pledget of cotton charged with the variolous matter, which he moistens with two or three drops of the Ganges water, and applies it to the wound, fixing it on with a slight bandage, and ordering it to remain on for six hours without being moved, then the bandage to be taken off, and the pledget to remain until it falls off itself; sometimes (but rarely) he squeezes a drop from the pledget, upon the part, before he applies it; from the time he begins the dry friction, to the tying the knot of the bandage, he never ceases reciting some portions of the worship appointed, by the Aughtorrah Bhade, to be paid to the female divinity \* beforementioned, nor quits the most solemn countenance all the while. The cotton, which he preserves in a double callico rag, is saturated with matter from the inoculated pustules of the preceding year, for they never inoculate with fresh matter, nor with matter from the disease caught in the natural way, however distinct and mild the species. He then proceeds to give instructions for the treatment of the patient through the course of the process, which are most religiously observed; these are as follow:

He extends the prohibition of fish, milk, and ghee, for one month from the day of inoculation; early on the morning succeeding the operation, four collons (an earthen pot containing about two gallons) of cold water are ordered to be thrown over the patient from the head downwards, and to be repeated every morning and evening until the fever comes on, (which usually is about the close of the sixth day from the inoculation)

then to desist until the appearance of the eruptions (which commonly happens at the close of the third complete day from the commencement of the fever) and then to pursue the cold bathing as before, through the course of the disease, and until the scabs of the pustules drop off. They are ordered to open all the pustules with a fine sharp-pointed thorn, as soon as they begin to change their colour, and whilst the matter continues in a fluid state. Confinement to the house is absolutely forbid, and the inoculated are ordered to be exposed to every air that blows; and the utmost indulgence they are allowed when the fever comes on, is to be laid on a mat at the door; but, in fact, the eruptive fever is generally so inconsiderable and trifling, as very seldom to require this indulgence. Their regimen is ordered to consist of all the refrigerating things the climate and season produces, as plantains, sugar-canes, water-melons, rice, gruel made of white poppy-seeds, and cold water, or thin rice gruel for their ordinary drink. These instructions being given, and an injunction laid on the patients to make a thanksgiving Poojah, or offering, to the goddess on their recovery, the operator takes his fee, which from the poor is a pound of cowries, equal to about a penny sterling, and goes on to another door, down one side of the street and up on the other, and is thus employed from morning until night, inoculating sometimes eight or ten in a house. The regimen they order, when they are called to attend the disease taken in the natural way, is uniformly the same. There usually begins to be a discharge from the scarification a day before the eruption, which continues through the disease, and sometime after the scabs of the pock fall off; and a few pustules generally appear round the edge of the wound when these two circumstances appear only, without a single eruption on any part of the body, the patient is deemed as secure from future infection, as if the eruption had been general.

When the before recited treatment of the inoculated is strictly followed, it is next to a miracle to hear, that one in a million fails of receiving the infection, or of one that miscarries

\* *Goote ka Togoran, the Goddess of Spots.*



under it; of the multitudes I have seen inoculated in that country, the number of pustules have been seldom less than fifty, and hardly ever exceeded two hundred."

AS we have heretofore given our readers several extracts from a masterly performance, intitled, *An Attempt to explain the Words Reason, Substance, &c. &c. &c.* (See p. 396.) we shall from the second edition thereof, insert the following extraordinary letter from the author to his bishop.

*To the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ferns, in Dublin.*

"My dear good Lord!

SINCE I did myself the honour to write to you last, I have been very unwell\*, occasioned by a violent agitation in my mind, upon a subject of the highest importance to me. But now that my resolution is fixed, and my mind a little settled, I find myself, in some measure, capable of writing to you. And first, my Lord, suffer me to return you all the thanks that can flow from the most grateful heart, for your great goodness to me.

That you should not only offer me the parishes of Tullimony and Bailiquillane, but assure me in your last letter that you would accommodate me in the best manner you could!

How then must I lament in the second place, that I find myself incapable of receiving your lordship's favours? I beg leave to inform your lordship, that last October a book was put into my hands, which (though it had been published many years) I had never seen before, called *Free and Candid Disquisitions, &c.* I set about reading it with some prejudice against the design. But upon considering matters seriously, I was brought over to be of the author's opinion in several particulars. So that I find I cannot now bring myself to declare an assigned assent and consent to all things contained in the Book of Common Prayer, &c.

In debating this matter with myself, besides the arguments directly to the purpose, several strong collateral considerations came in upon the positive

side of the question. The straitness of my circumstances pressed me close: a numerous family, quite unprovided for, pleaded with the most pathetic and moving eloquence.—And the infirmities and wants of age, now coming fast upon me, were urged feelingly. But one serious consideration prevailed over all these.—That the Creator and Governor of the universe, whom it is my first duty to worship and adore, being the God of Truth, it must be disagreeable to him, to profess, subscribe, or declare, in any matter relating to his worship or service, what is not believed strictly and simply to be true.

Thus, my Lord, I have presumed to represent to you the present state of my mind. And now, I fear, I must take my leave of your Lordship. Suffer me then to do it, with assuring you that I am, with all gratitude, esteem, respect and affection, my dear good Lord, your Lordship's most obliged, most dutiful, and most obedient humble servant,

Ravilly, Jan. 15, 1760. W. ROBERTSON.

P. S. I am quite at a loss what I shall say to my good Lord Primate†. If your Lordship will please to make my most grateful acknowledgments to him, you will oblige me much."

*A Dissertation on Rom. viii. 18—26.*

*Continued from p. 582.*

DR. Taylor's interpretation of ver. 19. is by no means to be reconciled with what the apostle saith, ver. 23. where speaking of the same creature as ver. 19.—And not only they but (we apostles) ourselves, are waiting with them for the adoption, to wit, the redemption of our bodies—or in the hope of the revelation of the sons of God.

Dr. Whitby, on the *ἀποκατάστασις*, says, "Here it is to be noted, that in the sacred dialect, desire and expectation is ascribed to creatures, in reference to things they want, and which tend to their advantage, though they explicitly know nothing of them. Thus the Messiah is called (gr.—) the expectation of the Gentiles, Gen. xlix. 10. Hebrew—the desire of all nations, Hag. ii. 7.

\* This word is commonly used in Ireland for ill, or indisposed.

† Who had recommended Mr. Robertson to the Bishop.



Admitting the sense the Dr. has given of the word, (gr.) yet he has not shewn, or even attempted to shew, that is the general meaning of it in other passages in the New Testament where it occurs, much less has he made it appear, that is the sense in which St. Paul used it in the text, he proposed to explain, which he certainly ought to have done, because a particular word is used in different senses by different writers. Nay one and the same word by the same author. To instance only in St. Paul's use of the word *κτίσις*, *creature*.

It is the observation of a judicious writer who says. "It is very possible to find out a scripture scheme which may suit a general indeterminate word in scripture, and yet not be the precise meaning of that word as used in that particular place. To free that, we must always be able to shew, that the idea which we annex to that word is that which was present to the mind of the sacred writer, when he used it in the place that is under consideration. It would be happy for us, if the interpreters of scripture would always consider this. Adhering to the context will not easily suffer a man to be deceived where it can be traced, if it be carefully attended to, and where it cannot it will do us no harm to be very modest."

Ibid. That the word *κτίσις*, *creature* means those only who in ver. 16, 17. are called the sons of God, and not mankind in general, seems at least very probable from the context, and what has been observed, and which will be farther made appear. In ver. 17. the apostle tells them that their joint-heirship with Christ would end in their being glorified together with him—or partaking of the glory that shall be revealed in them—or the manifestation of the sons of God. This glory the creature earnestly expected in due time to enjoy. But, as Dr. Taylor puts the question very justly (and to which he seems not to have given a proper answer) "How can all mankind desire and wait for the revelation of the sons of God, or the glory that shall be revealed in them, when but a small part of mankind know any thing of it." That mankind in general had no knowledge of this is too evident to

be denied, and therefore it follows, that by the—creature—they are not the persons the apostle intended, seeing the creature he speaks of had an earnest expectation of it.

That the word *κτίσις* in the New Testament sometimes means only those who in ver. 16, 17. are called the sons of God, is plain from these passages where it occurs, 2 Cor. ver. 17. Gal. vi. 15. Eph. ii. 10, 15, 24. Col. iii. 10.

Ibid. What the import of the word *αποκαύσις* *manifestation*—of the sons of God is, may be seen by comparing it with these passages where it is used, 1 Cor. i. 7. 1 Thes. i. 7. 1 Pet. i. 5. 7, 13. iv. 13.

Ibid. What the apostle intends by the word *απειδεχομαι*, *waiting*—for the manifestation of the sons of God, may easily be discerned by comparing it with ver. 23, 25, where it is plain it includes the apostle's expectation, or looking for the glory that shall be revealed when Christ's disciples shall be glorified with him. Which is expressed by waiting for the adoption, to wit, the redemption of the body, and in ver. 27. by being delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God. That this is the meaning of the word is farther evident from these passages, where it is used in a like sense, 1 Cor. i. 7. Gal. v. 5. Phil. iii. 20. Heb. ix. 28.

The word *προσκαω*, to wait—which is of nearly the same import with the above, is used in a like sense as in the verse under consideration, 2 Pet. iii. 12, 13, 14.

Verse 20. The word *κτίσις*, here and in verse 21. means the same as in ver. 19. already explained.

The word *ματαις*, *vanity* is found only in these passages, Ephes. iv. 22. 2 Pet. II. 18. The word *ματαις*, is contained only in these texts, Tit. xiv. 15, 1 Cor. iii. 20, xv. 17. Tit. 9, James i. 26, 1 Pet. i. 18. I presume from the context to the word under consideration, there is no ground to conclude the apostle used the word *ματαις* in either of the senses it is to be understood in these texts. The contexts alone therefore ought to determine the apostle's meaning, and that seems to be sufferings for Christ, which they were subject to. This is the meaning of the word *vanity*, I infer from



he saith, ver. 17, 18. "If so be that we suffer with Christ, we shall be also glorified together. For I reckon that the sufferings of this present time (which we are subject to) are (quite *vain* mere nothing) not worthy to be compared with the glory, &c." The apostle having in this comparison observed, how insignificant or inconsiderable the sufferings for Christ were, when compared with the Revelation, &c. expresses, that by the word *vain* in ver. 20. They were subject thereto, not willingly, *i. e.* not by their own choice, or desire (as 1 Cor. ix. 17. where the same word is used) but by reason of him (God) who, in the dispensation of his providence subjected them to sufferings (not without but in) hope of a glorious reward with Christ. See the like thought expressed by the apostle, Phil. iii. 8. 10.

I think it probable the author to the Hebrews intends nearly the same thing, (as in the verse under consideration) chap. xii. 2—11. In these verses, compared with the foregoing chapter, and chap. x. 32—39. it seems plain that suffering with, or for Christ's sake, is here intended, and which he represents they were subjected to, or exercised with, by God, as a fatherly correction. See 1 Pet. ii. 20, 21. 2 Cor. iv. 10, 11.

Ibid. What the object of this hope was, or the thing hoped for is exceeding plain from the preceding verses, and ver. 23, 24, 25. compared with chap. v. 2—5. Col. i. 5. 23. 1 Thes. i. 3. iv. 13—18.

Verse 21. What the apostle intends by the creature being delivered from the bondage of corruption, is explained in his own words, 1 Cor. xv. 42, 50, 53, 54. The apostle's meaning here is very plain, namely, the resurrection of the body from the grave, and its being changed like unto the glorious body of Christ. Compare the context with Phil. iii. 20, 21. This is that which the creature, who was made subject to vanity, ver. 20. hoped for. Which farther shews, that by the creature St. Paul did not mean men in general, seeing they had no knowledge of it, and therefore could not hope for such a deliverance. By the creature therefore is meant those, which, in ver. 16, 17. are called the children of God, who hoped for it upon the pro-

mises made in the Gospel, which alone have brought life and immortality to light.

The expression—into the glorious liberty (or as the margin—the liberty of the glory) of the children of God, is, I presume, of the same import with—being glorified together with Christ—or the glory that shall be revealed in them. Compare herewith Col. iii. 4. 1 Pet. iv. 12, 13.

Ver. 22. The groaning and traveling in pain together, here spoken of, seems to be the same as is expressed, ver. 17, 18. namely, suffering for Christ, and which the apostle mentions ver. 23, as his own experience and those whom he includes with himself where he says; and not only they (the creature—the creation) but ourselves also groan within ourselves (or travail in pain alike with them) waiting (with them) for the adoption (*i. e.* the possessing the right of sonship) to wit, the redemption of our bodies, or to be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God.

The following passages seem to illustrate this to be intended by the apostle, 2 Cor. v. 1—4. compared with chap. iv. 8—18. where he enlarges on the same thing as in Rom. viii. 17, 18. namely, Christians sufferings for Christ. See 2 Cor. xi. 26, 27, 1 Thes. ii. 9. 2 Thes. iii. 8.

Ver. 24. The persons included in—we in this verse (from the most natural construction of the context) appear to mean others besides those who received the first fruits of the spirit, ver. 23. And who should the apostle mean but the—creature or the creation—mentioned in the foregoing verses, that earnestly waited for the manifestation of the Son of God—who were subjected in hope of being delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God—and by the apostle are joined with those who received the first fruits of the spirit—waiting for the adoption, &c.—These persons the apostle includes with himself as saved by hope.—But surely it cannot be justly supposed he speaks thus of men in general, who did not suffer for Christ, and who had no hope, nor knowledge of what is meant by the revelation of the sons of God, &c.

But



But understanding the apostle to speak of Christians only, the whole reasoning in these verses as connected with the context is quite easy and natural: but understood of men in general, it appears forced and unnatural. W. A.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

*Continuation of the Letter, p. 456.*

S I R,

THE first consideration is—that Mr. Terrasson, though a professed philosopher, engages philosophy in a very debasing employment. Instead of employing philosophy to reason, or rather to laugh and ridicule religion out of the world—He, poor simple man, says, that philosophy establishes revelation, and obliges him to submit his reason to it's brighter evidence. To what a slavish abject meanness has he reduced philosophy? to be a drudge to revelation? Surely such a proceeding might well exclude him from that tenderness, which, as a philosopher, he might otherwise have expected. And it seems natural to think that Mr. Voltaire, who (as the bishop of Gloucester informs me) uses philosopher and deist as synonymous terms, might conceive such a disgust at seeing philosophy so abused and degraded in the preface, as to be induced to criticize the work with severity, rather than with the lenity supposed. But why then does he honour Mr. Terrasson so much as he does, by allowing that he lived and died like a philosopher? The reason possibly may be, that his very excellent character would do honour to philosophy.—Philosophy, therefore, was to have the honour of it: but as philosophy was ill-used by him in the above preface, the wise Voltaire very politically gives an ill character of the book, to prevent it's being read, lest Mr. Terrasson should by the uninitiated, be deemed a believer, and so christianity be thought to have a share in producing his virtues. I hope this conjecture, whether right or wrong, will be pardoned on the account of the extreme modesty of it, and the very dissident manner in which 'tis offered. I have not presumed to advance it as a certainty like the philosophical historians, who

can assign the exact motive to every matter of fact, and, with undoubted certainty, ascribe to ambition and heroism, what really proceeded from a protuberancy, or a humour, which afterwards produced a fistula in ano, Swift. I have often thought, that the exact knowledge we have of the real cause of Harry's zeal in the reformation, has unfortunately deprived us of many most excellent dissertations on enthusiasm and fanaticism, subjects on which our admirable historians are as fond to display their eloquence, as they are qualified to do them justice. I doubt not this vast effect would be attributed to one or the other of these fertile causes, the *teterrima belli causa* remaining for ever a profound secret, or never reaching the sublimity of their ideas.

The second consideration that supports me is—that Mr. Terrasson's stile and manner are totally different from Mr. Voltaire's. This point I'll leave to the candor of the reader, who will possibly be so courteous as to allow that most great writers are apt to dislike a stile and manner to which their genius, or taste has not inclined them, and that such a dislike may produce a severe criticism. What the devil does it signify to the world, what kind of wine Montaigne likes—says Scaliger or some other I don't care who? When the most excellent Dr. Huxham (for whom I have the highest veneration, and whose valuable life I pray God long to continue) assures me that good generous old port is better for my health than champaign, must I drink the latter because a bon vivant of high taste tells the world, that he always drinks it, and that port is horrid stuff? If Mr. Voltaire chuses to send his *Candid*, and his other heroes all over the world, to display his and their wit, humour, genius, philosophy, by saying and doing extraordinary things, and making extraordinary observations, must we be obliged to mount their hobby horses? If he thinks lively anecdotes, shining hints, poetical inventions, and flirts at revelation, preferable in history, philosophy, criticism, to the solid, sober, religious manner of Mr. Terrasson, and pronounces his manner void of taste, must you and I, in the name of goodness, be bound to think so too? Is this the



the use we make of the pains our worthy tutor Mr. Holwell took in teaching us the nature and use of true reasoning? was it for this that we read with him Aristotle, Longinus, Tully, Quintilian, Puffendorf, Euclid, Aldrich, Locke, &c? I allow Mr. Voltaire to be a writer of very extraordinary genius and learning, but have so much the Roman or rather Briton in me—that I must struggle hard before I submit to a dictator. *Manu: hæc inimica tyrannis*—as the Oxford professor says in that curious—complimentary, bullying, charitable vindictive, candid, satyrical combat between two men from whom the world might reasonably expect other things, which with the highest prudence and delicacy he has exposed to view for the entertainment and instruction of the good natured age. Mr. Voltaire would be the first to condemn me if I annexed the idea of infallibility to any man; and the bishop of Gloucester has fully convinced me, in that noble work which has most deservedly raised him to the highest class of writers, that infallible and Voltaire are ideas very distant. The reader will apprehend, I mean the Divine Legation and perhaps will pardon me for adding a little to the chit-chat which that book has occasioned. About twelve years ago, whilst I was a member of the university of Oxford, I learnt first the title of this book from a lady's reading an argument against it out of a deistical book, (I believe it was Letters on false Religion) viz. That the divine legation of the lawgiver of the Hottentots, might be proved as clearly as that of Moses by the medium of the omission of a future state. What effect this argument had upon the lady I know not, but upon me it had such a powerful one, that for a long time afterwards, whenever Moses was mentioned, I always found the idea of a Hottentot Lawgiver sticking close to him. The common chit-chat concerning this work at the university was not at all calculated to counter-act this prejudice. From this infallible source of truth I learned, that the author was a great scholar, also a pedant, that he had stuffed his book full of quotations, which none but a most profound pedant could understand, that after all it would be labour

lost to endeavour to understand them, because his ideas were so perplexed, his scheme so paradoxical, his stile so uncouth, that the perusal of his work would yield neither pleasure nor instruction. Fortified with these notions, I was always ready to join in running down this *opus magnum*, as some affectedly call it, without understanding, or ever reading a single page of it. After quitting the university I seldom heard of this book, but whenever it chanced to come upon the carpet, it was always represented under the same disadvantageous idea. You may be sure then I should as soon have undertaken to discover the *opus magnum* of the alchymists, as to study such a piece of plaguy, useless pedantry. It chanced, however, that having read in the Observations on the Conversion of St. Paul, a work never to be mentioned without an encomium, and in the Essays of Dr. Brown, whose death I sincerely bewail as a publick loss, and in other valuable authors, some handsome recommendations of this despised work, I was induced to prefer their judgment to the unmeaning chat of the multitude. And what was my surprize, when I met with no quotations but what were absolutely necessary to elucidate some essential points, and those such as a very moderate scholar might understand! when, in short, I found depth of thought, fineness of imagination, extensive erudition, neat expression, united and shewing themselves in every part of the work?—In the first heat of indignation I could not help annexing the idea of Hottentot to the writer who suggested it. But cooler reflection shewed me that what I thought was owing to ignorance was really the effect of the writer's art. It is an allowed excellence in writing, it seems, to throw out hints, and leave the reader's imagination to pursue them. Mr. Voltaire is a great master of this excellence, and always has recourse to it, when he is sensible a hint is easier and safer than a formal argument. But the Hottentot writer most eminently excels in it. For the readers will please to observe, that in order to make out his parallel, these necessary articles must be furnished by their imagination. 1st. That the Hottentots have a regular system of laws and



and policy. 2. That their lawgiver pretended to a divine commission. 3. That he was bred up in some eminent school of legislation, in which the doctrine of a future state was taught and highly valued \*. 4. That he has given evident proofs that he knew this doctrine, and yet has designedly omitted it as a sanction of his laws. Now, what reader is there who must not admire an author who pays so great a compliment to his understanding as to suppose it capable of furnishing these and various other parts of the parallel?

I scorn to apologize for this digression, because I've seen many longer ones, as little to the purpose, obtruded without an apology. I scorn even to tell the reader, that it answers two purposes, 1st. To give an opportunity to dedicate my letters to the lady above hinted at, who is sister to a very worthy member for a borough between Pool and Bridport, and who, for true politeness and affability, refined taste and understanding, strict virtue and unaffected piety is equal to the highest character her sex can boast. I am proud to tell the world that to this lady I owe the highest gratitude for rescuing me from the shackles of some fanatic notions, with which a calvinistic schoolmaster and minister had cramped my mind. 2dly, The second purpose I present [to the reader] in the words of Dr. Sydenham (Swan's translation, p. 536.) "Though it may perhaps seem absurd, especially in a person whose life or death are of so little moment, to mention himself so frequently, yet my intention in communicating these particulars is to serve others, whose lives and health are probably of greater value." Please to change the words life and death into—right or wrong way of thinking—and you have my meaning precisely. I have entertained foolish notions concerning the Divine Legation, and deprived myself for many years of the pleasure and instruction I have since received from it:—Many others have been, and are in the same case—and so may you courteous reader. Take warning by me. Don't censure before you read. Judge for yourself.

I ought now to return, but the Oxford professor stands in my way,

and obliges me to pay him a passing compliment. But what can I say handsome enough to a man who has immortal honour by giving the coup de grace to the unfortunate Appendix and threatening the same fate to the great work? A man, who, if canonization was in vogue, would certainly be added to the list of saints for informing the world—that it would be no presumption even in a young student in theology to undertake to give a better, *i. e.* a more satisfactory and irrefragable demonstration of the Divine Legation of Moses in five pages, than the bishop has in five volumes."—A man whose pamphlet has been read with the most ravishing delight, and indeed received, especially by the clergy, as a publick benefit. But, Rev. Sirs, what injury has the Divine Legation done you, that you should rejoice so much at it's threatened destruction? Has it given any encouragement, or handle, to Atheism, Deism, or (what your adversaries insinuate you more dread) Heresy and Schism? You may assure yourselves it has advanced principles directly tending to overthrow them all. Do you think the author meant, by insisting only on one medium in defence of Moses, to exclude all the other well-known ones. He meant indeed, if you will take his word, to avail himself of every argument the young student could produce, and to add a new one, which, whether it held or not, would leave them their full force. Has he in all this done any harm to you or to religion? Pardon, Rev. Sirs, this well-meant address, and let not prejudice, or, what some would think to be envy, induce you to rank a friend among your foes. Whatever honour is due to the Professor for increasing the prejudices of the world against a book which has undoubtedly been of some service to religion, and so much galled the enemies of it—let those who never read it bestow upon him. I know he will pardon us, if prejudice in favour of a work from which we have, or fancied we have, received very great pleasure and instruction should make us suspect, that it is insuperable, even by those talents which could demolish, or ridicule, an appendix, written perhaps with too much levity.

\* *As absolutely necessary to society.*



levity. We heartily join in acknowledging the worthy and ingenious professor's merit, and sincerely congratulate learning and him on the preferment it has most justly procured him. We esteem the pamphlet in question to be written in a most masterly manner, and to have all the merit which wit, humour, and sound logic can give a composition. But we must still think that the Divine Legation, exclusive of the main argument and the learned dissertations, contains such a vast fund of useful learning, such a variety of valuable hints, respecting men, manners, and opinions, that by those who have carefully studied it, notwithstanding the professor's insinuations, it will be placed in the class of the most useful and ingenious performances, worthy of the perusal of every scholar and gentleman. My Lord Lyttelton too, whose writings will improve your understanding, refine your taste, confirm your faith and morals, and give you the justest notions in history and politics, had, some years since, given the world reason to call Mr. Voltaire's infallibility in question. And pray, Sir, what do you think of his turning advocate for the Jesuits, in a laboured epistle which appeared in our papers a few years ago under his name? I don't affirm it was really his, as he has had so many brats unjustly laid at his door. But on a supposition that it was, what are we to think of a man who could stand forth an apologist for a society, to which he so often has given the most shocking character possible? What shall we think of a man who can affirm to the world, that Mr. Pascal falsely ascribed to the whole society notions peculiar to a few in some particular countries, when Mr. Pascal's work, and the collection of the wicked notions of the Jesuits made by the authority of different cities in France, are direct and positive evidences against him? Perhaps, the great author meant to try, whether his name and authority were sufficient to save a sinking society.—And, oh—what pleasure—what rapture—to have one's picture placed above that of Ignatius, with a motto like this—*Unus-qui nobis scribendo restituit*—? Could any lover of fame resist such an allurements?—The igno-

Dec. 1767.

rant philosopher is ascribed to Mr. Voltaire. Here, as in the foregoing, we are in the dark. But if it is his—one must be serious in the charge against him. "What theological dogma (says he) has not been the cause of spilling blood?" This was the necessary effect of those sensible words—"whosoever listens not to the church, shall be looked upon as a pagan and a publican." Lond. Mag. Sept. p. 449. St. Matthew, xviii. 17.—Mr. Voltaire has a charge of this kind against the Law of Moses, of which Bishop W. says, Divine Legation, Vol. IV. p. 143. But when he goes on to say, that the Jews found, *by the very constitution of the law itself*, that they were the *natural enemies* of all mankind, this was not like a poet, being indeed a transgression of the probable: For by the constitution of the law itself, every Jew that could read found all mankind to be his *Brethren*.—The Jews, he tells us, were *commanded* to hold all other people in abhorrence. If he had said their *idolatries* in abhorrence, he had said true; but that was saying nothing. To tell the world, that the Jews were commanded to hold the persons of idolaters in abhorrence, was done like a poet.

I shall quote no more from this well known book—but must observe, that the author seems to have confuted this charge of Mr. Voltaire's as effectually as argument can confute any thing, and must express my surprise that any one, who had read the confutation, should bring the same charge against the Gospel, where there is apparently less reason for it, and where it meets the same the same confutation. I would beg the reader who desires to understand this matter to read what relates to Mr. Voltaire in the place referred to [in line 1st, and what precedes and follows from p. 139 to the end of the section;] and also to consider our Saviour's behaviour to the disciples who were for burning a Samaritan village, and to the Syrophenician woman, and to publicans and sinners, and his parable of the good Samaritan, and his making love the mark by which his followers should be known, &c. If now Mr. Voltaire is not infallible, Mr. Terrasson may have shewn some taste, or, if the reader will not allow taste, sense, and judgment,



and be permitted to have weight in determining the point of decorum, which the behaviour of the great Roman and British patriots so strongly recommends. O what would I give to see this point accurately discussed by the learned, refined, sober Dr. Bos, or the polite Dr. Trivia, who (I humbly apprehend) are as capable of doing it justice, as they are of affording rational and elegant entertainment to his honour and family—— who prefer their company to the politest circle, in which their enemies allow they are highly qualified to shine. I should take the greater pleasure in seeing it discussed by them, because they always observe the decorum of the sacred character, as well by choice as by the excellent custom of his honour's house, from which all kind of profane, obscene discourse is totally banished. But their great modesty, which is equal to their great abilities, will deprive us of this blessing.

Y. Z.

*Case of a Feather swallowed by a Young Lady. Communicated to the Medical Society, by George Cleghorne, M. D. and Lecturer of Anatomy in Dublin. Read June, 1762.*

[From Vol. III. of the Medical Observations, just published.]

A Young lady, who had been long subject to violent head-achs, which sometimes deprived her of her reason, was suddenly attacked with a severe fit of this distemper, upon the death of a favourite brother; and to add to her distress, she had the misfortune to swallow a feather, which she had thrust down her throat to promote vomiting.

The by-standers made several attempts to extract it with their fingers; but these not answering expectation, she drank warm water, and vomited plentifully without discharging the feather. Then they sent for Mr. Morris, surgeon, who, being made acquainted with the circumstances of the case, did me the favour to call at my house and desire my assistance on this pressing emergency.

As it was the third or fourth feather of a goose-wing, whole and entire, without any part being cut off, we

both agreed, that all possible means ought to be employed without delay to extract it, as fatal consequences were to be apprehended from so stubborn and indigestible a body getting into the stomach; and having mentioned the sponge and whalebone among the instruments we might have occasion for, Mr. Morris objected, that this would more probably push it down than bring it up; but he immediately retracted his opinion, when I observed to him, that the largest end of the shaft being uppermost, the slanting position of the laminae composing the web might readily allow the instrument to pass beyond them, and catch hold of the sponge, as it was drawn back again, more especially if the sponge was introduced dry, and permitted to swell by imbibing moisture in the œsophagus.

After having considered the affair attentively, we went to our patient's lodging, furnished with all the proper instruments we might possibly stand in need of, and particularly with a long flexible whalebone, to each extremity of which a piece of sponge was fixed, with two strings reaching betwixt each. The strings were added to the instrument by Mr. Tuckey some years ago, when he had occasion to use it, that he might have it in his power to extract the sponge, in case it should break loose from the whalebone, in the œsophagus; and we readily perceived they might be of singular service in the present case, by laying hold of the web, if the whalebone was turned round its axis.

We found our patient not very clear in her senses, so that she was incapable of giving a distinct account of what she felt. Nevertheless, she complained of an uneasiness in the right side of her neck below the larynx though she drew her breath easy, and swallowed without any great difficulty.

We first tried by depressing the root of the tongue and inspecting the fauces, if we could see any part of the feather, or reach it with our fingers; but this being to no purpose, Mr. Morris introduced the smallest end of the above-mentioned instrument into the left side of the fauces, to avoid pushing down the feather, which we had reason to think was lodged in the œsophagus, and having thrust it far down towards



the stomach, he began to make the extraction by slow degrees, inclining the end of the instrument he held towards the left side, and twisting round repeatedly, that the strings might have a better chance to take hold of the feather.

This first attempt proved unsuccessful, and so did another which I made after the same manner; but the third time, Mr. Morris having introduced the largest end of the instrument as far down as he could into the œsophagus, was lucky enough to bring up the feather along with it into the fauces, from whence he extracted it with his fingers, about two hours after it had been swallowed.

The lady was bled largely that evening; she afterwards had a glyster injected, and blisters applied to her ancles. Notwithstanding all this, her throat was inflamed so much the next day as to prevent her swallowing, which occasioned the bleeding to be repeated, and nourishing glysters to be prescribed; after this, the inflammation subsided, and she speedily recovered.

I cannot conclude this case without observing, that it was a lucky circumstance the feather was whole and entire, as it might not have been so easily extracted if the web had been stripped from the shaft; nor, perhaps, was it less fortunate, that the instrument we happened to employ had strings fastened to it, as the extraction might possibly be owing to their catching hold of the web; and, whenever the sponge and whalebone is to be used for extracting pins, bones, and the like, from the gullet, it will certainly be a great advantage to have two, three, or more of such strings attached to it.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
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SIR,

THE bolt that is soon shot, generally goes beside the mark. *Philo-Confessional's* opinion of Dr. Rutherford's vindications, is of very little weight I apprehend; but certainly it is nothing to the purpose of proving that another person, the author of the

Essay on Establishments, is not able to do himself justice, if he thinks it needful.

As little to the purpose is his next remark; suppose I were altogether as uncharitable\* and rash, in my temper and judgment as he would have me thought to be, how does that prove that the church I am of, "is a priestly hierarchy usurping over the rights and liberties of the rest of mankind?"—Is every church or society answerable for the badness of heart, of any *one particular* that belongs to it? He had best not maintain this, for the sake of the society he is of. But, after all, he wrongs me grossly, and misrepresents what I say. In my letter I speak not of dissenters in general;—much less do I say, that they are as bad as infidels;—I expressly speak of the *most inveterate* of the dissenters only;—and of them, all that is implied, is that they are, in common with infidels, disaffected to the church established, and lovers of any thing that tends to vilify and blacken it.

Had I given real grounds for the complaints of my treatment of dissenters, it would have come with a very ill grace, from writers so *abusive* to the church established, and who take such pains to have it thought a *tyrannical usurper*, &c.—But as it is, I cannot reconcile it to common honesty.

He attempts however to support his point by adding; "this will yet more explain itself by his dislike to that protestant claim, viz. every man ought to be at liberty to *adjoin* himself to the church or society of Christians which appears to him, to be most agreeable to the word of God, in its form and worship."

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by present themselves openly. His next paragraph is the old story that *Hubert* told us, and has been considered before. [See *Mag.* for June, p. 291.]

Let him not triumph at my astonishing concession before he understands it—I believe, however, that he will not easily lead others into misunderstanding it; especially such as consider what went before [See *Mag.* for Aug, p. 391] and is referred to therein—a fair enquirer will always consider the whole together.

It is disagreeable work to have nothing to do but to point out blunders, and set right misrepresentations\*, and to repeat objections to continually repeated and unsupported assertions—and therefore I shall take up no more of your room; and unless something of a very different kind appears, I shall not trouble you again.

I shall add only one remark—that *Philo-Confessional* is sadly vexed at that precious stroke of *evil-surmising* being wrested out of *Hubert's* hands, by my declaration that I had neither *fat rectory*, &c.—but he cannot think of entirely parting with it—it is the life and soul of his cause—he will therefore do his best to retain it somehow, and tells you, that though I have *no elevating prospect*, yet [prospect or no prospect] I am “doing my best, as several others of my brethren are, to mend my situation.”—Naughty men that they are, to think of mending their situation—it is an unpardonable crime, *in any but such as oppose the establishment*.—Ay, but he would have it thought that I am driving at that, by writing on the side I do, and am actuated by such a view.—But then sure I should have given in my *real name*—that patrons might know where to send their presentations, nominations, and appointments;—I doubt it will entirely defeat his good-natured insinuation, when I assure him, as I truly can, that I have never told any one in the world, that I am the writer of these several papers that so disturb him.

I am, yours,

PHILELEUTHEROS.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R, Leigh, Essex, Oct. 7, 1767.

TO intersperse philosophical subjects, now and then for variety sake, with my medical ones, may perhaps be pleasing to some of your readers, wherefore we shall next enquire here, why *aqua fortis* dissolves *silver*, and not gold, while *aqua regia*, on the other hand, dissolves gold, but not *silver*.

This is indeed another abstruse and difficult problem to solve in chemistry, which has as yet been but lamely accounted for. Nevertheless, if we will make use of mechanical principles, it is very capable to be philosophically resolved.

That we may have a clear conception of the matter, let us lay down first these few necessary propositions, which, if put to it, I can easily prove, but at present, for brevity's sake, we will for once take for granted.

1. All bodies are constituted of most minute solid particles of matter, of an extended, impenetrable, but divisible substance. 2. That between these small component corpuscles there are infinite numbers of pores, or void spaces, larger or smaller, in every body. 3. That in the solidest body in being, there is much more empty space than matter, even gold itself not excepted. 4. and lastly, That the parts, or atoms of matter, are forced and held together by the pressure, or pulsion of some subtle invisible fluid, or æther, surrounding them.

Allowing only these four data, we are next to consider, that the space of the pores of gold is not so large as that of silver, because its gravity much exceeds that of the other. Yet that even gold is not without pores, as solid as it is, is plain from the common experiment of a compressed hollow sphere of that metal, first filled with water, then put into a compressing engine, when that fluid may be forced out, and stand in drops on the surface of the globe.

Suppose then that the diameter of the pores of silver be to that of gold, as two to one; it will follow, that

\* Misquoting and misrepresenting is a general trick with these writers, which they learnt from their leader it seems. See Doubts on the authenticity of the last publication of the Confessional.



the corpuscles fit to penetrate the pores of gold, must be eight times less than those particles that can penetrate the larger pores of silver. Thus the menstruum fit to dissolve some bodies is not so adequate to dissolve others; either by reason the pores are too small to admit the particles of the dissolvent, or else too large, and so let them pass freely through without resistance. In both which cases, tho' opposite in condition, yet in neither can the same menstruum indifferently dissolve any body.

Now *aqua fortis* is made of vitriol and nitre. *Aqua regia* differs only by having some sal ammoniac added thereto, one of whose principles is sea salt. Now, by what is commonly called attraction, though by pulsion in reality, they are, like so many sharp wedges, drove into the pores of the recipient, till the coherent particles are separated or divided asunder, *i. e.* rendered fluid; while such salts, whose corpuscles are too small to fit the pores and separate the constituent atoms of silver, pass through the pores freely without any action.

So you see what size suits silver is too large for the narrow pores of gold, and what sized particles of salts suits gold, is too small to act upon silver. For as gold is a body much denser than silver, consequently its pores must be much smaller than those of silver also.

Your's. J. COOK.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R, Leigh, Dec. 7, 1767.

I Am much for reducing medicine to its primitive simplicity, and think the ancients exceeded us in some things, tho' we excel them in others: Let us join then their knowledge to ours as the best method to improve the art, and thereby gain credit both to ourselves and to our profession.

To instance an example: I shall at this time pitch upon a particular vegetable, which, though so very common, I fancy its virtues are but yet little known in the present practice.

*Carduus Benedictus*, the Blessed Thistle, well worthy the title, an annual plant; flowers in June or July, the best time to be gathered, should be dried in the shade, and kept in a dry

place to prevent moulding and rotting, as it is very apt to do.

The leaves and seeds, the only parts used in pharmacy, have a penetrating bitter taste, not very strong, nor durable, attended at first with an ingrateful flavour, much of which it loses in keeping. Even cold water extracts, in a few minutes, the fine, lighter, and more grateful parts of this excellent herb; but if the digestion be continued some hours, the disagreeable parts will be extracted also.

Hence a strong decoction is exceedingly nauseous, and even offensive to the stomach; but rectified spirits of wine gain a very pleasant bitter taste, that remains uninjured in the extract.

The nauseous decoction is sometimes used alone to provoke vomiting, and a strong infusion to promote the operation of other emetics; but this elegant bitter, when freed from the offensive parts of the plant, may be advantageously applied to other purposes.

A light infusion of clipt *carduus* in cold water is excellent in loss of appetite, where the stomach is injured by irregularities, and far preferable to the common compound bitters of the shops and taverns.

What need is there then to be at the unnecessary expence and trouble of making such a ferruginous bitter, as some so fondly keep by them, of gentian, snake root, orange peel, saffron, cardamums and cochineal, when this single plant alone furnishes us with a simple stomach bitter, preferable to them all so jumbled together? With me this is always a physical maxim, The more simple a medicine is, the more wholesome it is; and a tender stomach, that cannot be reconciled to a compound prescription, may be brought by degrees to a simple one, and that is no small advantage gained.

A strong infusion in cold, or warm water, if drank freely, and the patient be covered up warm, will produce a plentiful sweat, much safer and better than when forced by confounded Venice treacle, and promote all glandular secretions in general besides; or dashed with white wine, it is of great service after catching cold to restore interrupted perspiration, and set all to rights again.

A quar-



A quarter or half a pint fasting, or an hour or two before dinner, or both, is good to create an appetite; or a dram made from it to such who can bear nothing colder in their stomachs. It kills worms besides.

It also makes a fit bitter to take along with the bark, both to make it sit easier, and to render that drug still more efficacious. Lesser Centaury is entitled to all we have said on the Blessed Thistle.

Your's, J. COOK.

N. B. As to the idle skits of my adversaries, I pity the poor creatures, and compare them to a silly set of snarling curs snapping at my shadow; but to disappoint them of the main pleasure of their farther imposition for the future, I am determined to take in no letters not bearing the stamp of post paid upon them. So let the office look out.

The moon shines no less bright for the dogs barking at her. And there never was a good undertaken, but satan had always his servants ready to oppose it.

*Of the Ruins of Pæstum, or Posidonia, a City of Magna Græcia, in the kingdom of Naples.*

**N**OTWITHSTANDING the many travellers, especially from this kingdom, which annually visit Italy, in quest of monuments of antiquity, it is most certain, that the ruins of the antient city of Pæstum have, till within these eight years, entirely escaped the eye of curiosity. Hence one would naturally suppose it, like Herculaneum, to have lain concealed in the bosom of the earth. No; our ignorance of its existence was owing to its situation, in a part of Italy scarce inhabited, and far distant from any of those cities which are ever visited by strangers. Its discovery, indeed, was quite accidental. A painter's apprentice from Naples, as we learn from the preface to an account of these ruins lately published, visiting his friends at Cappaccio, about eight years ago, was the first intelligent person who observed these magnificent remains of antiquity. He communicated this discovery to his master, who soon visited Pæstum, and made drawings of the principal buildings. These drawings were shewn to the King of Naples, who

immediately ordered the wood, with which the city was overgrown, to be cleared away, and Pæstum arose from the obscurity in which it had lain concealed during many centuries. The public buildings, which have escaped the destructive hand of time, are a theatre, an amphitheatre, and three Doric temples. The two first are, in their present situation, of little importance; but the three temples, considering their antiquity, which, from their architecture, appears to be extremely remote, are amazingly entire. In the title page of this work, we find a bone for the antiquaries of this kingdom, which, it seems, hath already proved too hard for the teeth of many of the virtuosi in Italy. It is an antient inscription on a sarcophagus found near Pæstum, consisting of letters, or characters, so totally dissimilar to every known alphabet, that no one hath hitherto been able to form a tolerable conjecture concerning the language in which it is written.

*An Account of the Widowed Wife. A New Comedy now performing at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane.*

**M**R. Wildman having in an unhappy fit of jealousy, excited by the artifice of a villainous incendiary, wounded, and, as he supposed, killed an imaginary rival, left his wife abruptly, and taking his son with him, went to the East Indies, changing his name to that of a distant relation, Melmoth; where, after several years, he accidentally met the man he supposed slain, who fully convinced him, from many corroborating circumstances, of his wife's innocence, and his own rashness. His former tenderness reviving, he returned to England to seek her; she had also, at the instance of her relations, in resentment of her husband's ill treatment, dropt the name of Wildman, and assumed that of Mildmay. By these separate names of Melmoth and Mildmay, they are known to the audience.

Mrs. Mildmay, in the course of twelve years, having heard nothing from her husband, had applied herself wholly to the education of her daughter Narcissa, who by this time was become marriageable, and was addressed by Lord Courtly and Mr. Melmoth, both men of honour; the former preferred



by her mother, the latter by the young lady.

The piece opens with the arrival of Alderman Lombard at Bath, who we find, by his conversation with Furnival, a knavish barrister, has declared himself a candidate for the borough of Gluttonbury, in opposition to Colonel Campley. The alderman displays his contempt for his antagonist in translating the old adage, *Dulce & decorum est*, &c. which he is told suits exactly the character of the colonel. "Die for our country!" exclaims he, "no, no, master Furnival! such perhaps might have been the fashion in Greece and Rome, but we modern patriots live upon our country."

Upon the alderman's arrival at Bath, he takes the first opportunity to see Melmoth; to whose father, Sir John Melmoth, he had been agent. He acquaints him very abruptly, that Sir John was dead, and, on account of his irregularities, had cut him off with a shilling, and left the bulk of his fortune to his second wife. Melmoth, reduced to despair by this intelligence, resolves immediately to acquaint Narcissa with his misfortune; and expresses the utmost anguish at being obliged to forego his hopes in her, which yet he declares himself determined to do, till he can receive her on more equal terms.

Wildman, being returned to England a general officer, and whom we shall know for the future by the name of General Melmoth, now appears in company with Colonel Campley. On hearing from him the distress of Melmoth, the general informs Campley, that Sir John, before his death, had, at his instance, made another will, to which he was executor, wherein the widow was moderately provided for, and the bulk of his fortune left to his son. This news the general desires may for a time be kept secret from Melmoth, as the supposition of his being left destitute, on account of his former libertinism, may have a good effect on his future conduct, and be an excellent criterion to prove the affection of his mistress.

Mrs. Mildmay, accidentally seeing the general with Colonel Campley, faints. On her recovery, the variety of passions excited by this casual interview, her joy at seeing him, her fear

of his remaining unreconciled to her, her recollection of his former tenderness, her agony at the supposition that he may now be another's, produce a very affecting scene.

Lombard, intent on his electioneering project, is persuaded by Furnival to dispose of his daughter (whose fortune is 6000*l.*) to Lord Courtly; who Furnival asserts has the disposal of Gluttonbury borough. His lordship, however, prepossessed in favour of Narcissa, appears very little disposed to embrace the proposal. Mrs. Mildmay, from the similarity of the name assumed by her husband, and from a mistake of Dr. Mineral, a gossiping physician, who was sent for on her fainting, apprehends that Melmoth is her son. She determines, without acquainting her daughter with her suspicions, to endeavour to detach her from him. While Narcissa is in surprise at her mother's earnestness, Melmoth enters and acquaints her with his father's death, and the loss of his expectations. Narcissa, concluding that her mother having heard these particulars, was for that reason desirous to prevent their union, determines to give Melmoth a generous proof of her affection, and proposes to go off to Scotland with him, which he embraces with rapture; and going to Col. Campley to borrow his chaise, the general (who was with the colonel, but retired till Melmoth had dispatched his business) becomes acquainted with their intended tour, which he desires may proceed, and undertakes to wait on the young lady's mother, and acquaint her with the true state of Melmoth's fortune.

Furnival endeavours in vain to persuade Lord Courtly to address Miss Lombard. My lord leaves him to attend a summons from Mrs. Mildmay. On the approach of the two young ladies Furnival retires to listen, and over-hears the manner of Narcissa's intended elopement. On their departure he appears, and declares his intention of corrupting her chairmen, and delivering her into the hands of Lord Courtly.

Campley is introduced to Alderman Lombard by the general, and avows an affection for Miss Lombard, by whom his passion was favoured: The alderman accepts an invitation to his lodgings,



lodgings, to talk over the business, but tells him, he must not think of his daughter unless he resigns the borough; that he may chuse Sophy or Gluttonbury.

Mrs. Mildmay, apprized of Narcissa's elopement, intreats Lord Courtly (to whom she discovers her apprehension that Melmoth is her son) to pursue and stop them, but forbids his acquainting them with their supposed consanguinity. Furnival having procured chairmen to carry Narcissa to Lord Courtly's lodging, Syllogism, Melmoth's, servant, follows the chair, drunk; Melmoth, informed by his servant where Narcissa is, rescues her from Furnival; but before they go off, Lord Courtly enters, attended by Mrs. Mildmay's servants. Finding it in vain to persuade them to return, he leaves the servants to prevent their procedure, and retires hastily to procure Mrs. Mildmay's consent to reveal to them their supposed affinity.

Syllogism presenting a blunderbuss drives Furnival and the servants off, while Melmoth carries off Narcissa; notwithstanding which we find they have been stopt, and the young lady, returning home, is acquainted by her mother with the reason of her opposing their union. Melmoth coming to visit Narcissa is received by her with a dissembled indifference; she affects to have changed her mind, to rejoice at their disappointment, and leaves him with a declaration that he is the last man to whom she would think of giving her hand. Amazed and enraged he follows her to seek an explanation. General Melmoth comes to Mrs. Mildmay's to reconcile her to the union of her daughter with Melmoth, by explaining his real situation as to fortune, which he supposes is her only objection. A most affecting scene ensues, in which the general, after having very tenderly recognized his wife and daughter, acquaints them that his son died in the East Indies, and explains to them Melmoth's real situation. All mistakes are set to rights, the widowed wife restored to the arms of her husband; the perplexities of the young couple removed; even Lord Courtly declares that he feels a pleasure in their happiness, though promoted by his own disappointment. We must not forget that Alderman Lom-

bard pays us another visit, in which he introduces Colonel Campley and Miss Lombard to the general, and tells him, that Sophy and Gluttonbury are gone together. [See the poetry.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

**I**N your Magazine for November, 1767, p. 577. is an invitation to explain Eph. ii. 3. In compliance with which, I here send you some observations, which I have found in a volume published several years ago\*. "St. Paul reminds the Ephesians, that once, or formerly in their gentile state, *they were dead in trespasses and sins*. Which expression can never be applied to infants. And with the apostle, a life in sin is not life, but death; as he says elsewhere, [1 Tim. ver. 6.] *She that liveth in pleasure, is dead, while she lives*. And what follows here, shews, that he means practice in sinning, or actual and wilfull sins. *Wherein*, says he to those Ephesians, *in time before ye walked, according to the course of this world, according to the prince of the power of the air, the spirit that now worketh in the children of disobedience*. Among whom also we all, that is, we Jews also, for the most part, and generally, *had our conversation in times before, in the lusts of our flesh, and of the mind; and were by nature, in our former state, before we were enlightened by the gospel, children of wrath, deservedly exposed to punishment, or the divine indignation, as well as others*. But God, who is rich in mercy, for his great love, *wherewith he loved us, even when we were dead in sins, has quickened us together with Christ*. (By grace ye are saved.) *And has raised us up together, and made us sit together in heavenly places in Christ*. The whole context shews, that the apostle does not speak of punishment, or indignation, due to natural corruption, but to actual sins. Nor does he say: *And indeed we all are, but were by nature children of wrath*. So we were, when we had our conversation in the lusts of our flesh. But God in his great mercy had through Jesus Christ delivered the Ephesians, and others, from that state of sin and misery."

Your humble servant,

Dec. 15, 1767.

A. N.  
To

\* Lardner's sermons, upon various subjects, vol. 1. p. 153, 154.



To the EDITOR, &c.

SIR, London, Dec. 8, 1767.

**T**HOUGH in an extraordinary manner I have very long, and very grievously suffered, for having manifested my zeal for the public welfare in general, and my dutiful regard to his present majesty in particular, yet I cannot forbear, such is my fate, being still solicitous for the good weal of my country; wherefore having just now read in this morning's public papers, that his most gracious majesty, from his abundant and paternal regard to his subjects, has taken the earliest opportunity to pass a most salutary act for the relief of his people, especially of the poorer sort, permit me, therefore, with a view to further and promote so good an end, to cast my mite before the public in your extensive paper: And as my view in laying my private thoughts before the public, is to serve the poorest of the poor, and who, in the county of Devon, where I live, when at home, subsist mostly on bread made of barley, I therefore, for their sakes, hope and intreat, if you think it may be of any service to them, or to the public, that you will give the following hints a first place in your paper of tomorrow, as the earlier any public evils are made known, the sooner as well as the easier they may be removed, for the greater benefit of the community.

After this tedious preface, it is hoped, what is to be added will not be thought over long, as being more immediately to the point in view; and is, that it may, perhaps, be worthy of consideration and enquiry, whether the revenue would not be advanced by a total prohibition of using barley in the distillery, as therein is consumed, let me rather say wasted, vast quantities of that grain, and so very much as is hardly to be imagined, and which has indisputably occasioned the high price of bread corn, but too severely felt by the poor, and in an extraordinary manner by the very poorest of them in many parts of the kingdom, who, by reason of the very high price it at present bears, can with the utmost difficulty buy any bread to sustain their miserable poor families: And it may not be unworthy to be

Dec. 1767.

considered, whether the revenue might not be more than a little benefitted by a total prohibition of distilling spirits from *every* sort of grain that is made use of as bread-corn for the sustenance of the poor; as by this means, it is humbly apprehended, the price of corn would *immediately* fall, to a much lower price than it now bears, and will probably continue to bear till such a prohibition is laid; and which is the rather to be hoped and wished for, as thereby malt will necessarily become cheaper, which will greatly tend, not only to the service of the poor, but increase the more common use of beer, consequently the duties on hops, on malt, as also the duty on beer, would be very greatly increased; the poor labourer would also hereby have his beer the better, and every family be greatly benefitted by it. And I will now further add, what perhaps has not been commonly thought of, or ever pointed out to the legislature or the public, which is, that by rendering barley cheap, flesh meat in general will become cheaper, and by this all the middling class of people, as well as the poor, will receive considerable advantage; and it is not improbable, that the poor will hereby be more benefitted than by any other means which has hitherto been pointed out for their particular service, and this will be evident from the following considerations, viz. when barley is rendered cheap, almost every poor man in the country, who has a family, rears up and feeds a hog or more for his winter's stock of food for their support; and this, till of late, and that barley has borne so high a price, was the common practice: It must therefore be clearly evident, as hinted at before, that if barley is rendered cheap, all kinds of flesh meats must be lowered in price, as vast numbers of the poor will raise of themselves a considerable part of their food: And however simple this may at first sight appear, it may, perhaps, be the shortest, the easiest, and the best way for the immediate easement of the distressed poor, who are at this time labouring under great hardships.

P. S. Let me now ask if it is not a paradox in politics to give a bounty, or admit of a drawback on the exportation of spirits distilled from corn.

4 N

and



and at the same time to labour under a want of grain, and call out for an importation of it; and more especially as a considerable part of the duty laid on it at the still is drawn back on its being exported, and when also well known that a very great part of it is continually smuggled into most of the ports in the kingdom, and which not only tends to destroy the labouring people, but prevents, to a very great degree, the wholesome use of malt drink, and to the great diminution of the revenue, that would otherwise arise from the more common use of it. And let me add, I have been credibly informed, that one distiller, in or near Bristol, has consumed more barley in one year, than was equal to the growth of that grain in three counties. How great then must have been the consumption in London. And let me farther add, that labouring men, especially in the smithery, and in many other very hard works, require good and wholesome beer to recruit their exhausted spirits; but as malt, by reason of the great consumption in the distillery, is kept up to so high a price, they can hardly be properly supplied with good beer; and as a stop being put to the distilling of malt spirits can affect only an inconsiderable number of distillers, and may be of real service to many thousands, or hundreds of thousands of his majesty's good subjects, it is hoped the experiment may be made at least in the present dearth of bread corn. I am,

Your occasional Correspondent,  
[*Lloyd's E.P.*] TOLCHER, of Plymouth.

To the P R I N T E R.

S I R,

**T**HE defence of every state now depends upon fire arms; for being deprived of powder, fleets would be useless, artillery also, and arms, and towns of course are defenceless; Prussia not only consumes the vast quantities they make, but buys up all that the Swedes and Danes can spare. The government of France gives the greatest encouragement to have salt-petre made within that kingdom, besides they buy up all that can be spared from the home consumption in Spain and Italy. Holland hardly supplies itself, and depends chiefly (as we

do) to be supplied from the East Indies. If, therefore, in any future war that supply should be cut off or interrupted, as it was when Madras was lost in one war, and Calcutta in another, we should be reduced to the utmost extremity for want of gun-powder. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary, now we are at peace, to take effectual measures for re-establishing saltpetre works in all parts of England that are conveniently situated for it. From the time of Edward the III<sup>d</sup>, till the time the first salt-tax was laid, which is about seventy years ago, we made saltpetre in England not only sufficient to supply the army and navy, but exported enough to make it a considerable branch of trade. Arts, and advantageous manufactures have often been lost, by the imposing injudicious excises, of which this is one instance; they are not so easily retrieved as lost. When the salt-tax was renewed, it is probable that they were aware of the consequence of the first imposition, restraining it to the rock and sea salt, and thereby the making saltpetre and other chemical salts is not now subject to the laws of the excise; yet that had not its effect of reviving that trade; for the works having been destroyed, though the trade was very gainful, yet the re-edifying would have been expensive, and therefore deterred from the undertaking.

WALLER R.

*Extracts from Letters to married Women, lately published.*

**T**HIS is the time (when infants are two or three years old) in which their little fond endearments begin to operate, their every action is wonderfully engaging, and their pretty lisping tongues are one universal harmony. How exquisite is the delight to view their expanding minds—now catching sound, that quickly rises into sense, beaming a happy prospect of future understanding! Here the volume of man begins—even at this time the fertile genius glows. How transporting is their sweet sensibility!

The author then takes occasion to draw a contrast between a laudable and virtuous passion, and an unchaste, vicious life; in which he exposes the folly and misery of the wretched libertine,



time and shews that those only who are wise enough to cultivate a chaste and honourable love, can expect felicity from their children, or know the happy enjoyments of a little smiling family.

"What numbers of debauchees, in different climes and ages, worn out by guilty intemperance mournfully lament their cursed fate, in not being blessed with an heir to succeed to their half-ruined fortunes? Considerate providence! thus to disappoint them—for what but impurity and disease could they give birth to? Happy, thrice happy decree of nature, that virtue alone can claim a smiling and a healthful progeny!

This is a theme worthy of an abler pen. How often has prattling innocence disarmed the rugged fierceness of a brutish nature, and melted down the rage of passion into more than female softness? How often, I say, by these means, is the man of wrath insensibly dissolved into tenderness and love? I must tear myself away from the digression, should I indulge my zealous inclination, a volume of panegyric would fall short of the subject.

The human mind in its infant opening, has been justly compared to a blank sheet of paper, susceptible of every impression. Whence, it may be supposed, children receive their prejudices and inclinations, from the dispositions of those persons to whose care they are entrusted, in like manner as this present letter conveys the sentiments of the author.

That any children are naturally vicious, I would not willingly believe. When I hear parents exclaiming against the bad dispositions of their own children, I cannot help oftentimes secretly condemning them for introducing such vices into their habits. Instinct, even in brutes, produces a tenderness for their young—a harmless society amongst their neighbours—a passive fear towards their enemies—and violence seldom is discovered but against those animals which nature has appointed for their support. Can we then imagine that a worse than brutish fierceness should be naturally discernable in our infant state; that spite, malice, anger, and revenge, such accursed passions, should tyrannize before we are capable of self

defence? The very supposition seems to me an arraignment of providence in the first part of the creation, and appears to be inconsistent with the justice of a benevolent deity.

It therefore behoves every mother to be perfectly satisfied of the dispositions of such servants, to whom she entrusts the care of her children at this susceptible time of life; when even the more affectionately these persons treat them, the worse consequences are to be apprehended if their own tempers are not good; for as children are gratefully fond of those who use them kindly, they are by far the more likely to imbibe the bad qualities of an indulgent attendant, and, on the contrary, to profit by good examples.

Objects that attract the eyes, are the first delighting. The pleasures from hearing are the next. From sight and sound ideas take their gradual rise. Hence, a partial fondness is formed towards those whose province it is to attend upon them; and children, for this reason, are more fond of their nurses, who are constantly prattling to them, than of parents neglectful of their infancy.

The want of duty and affection in children towards their parents, so much to be censured, and so generally complained of, often proceeds from this early mismanagement. The indifference also of too many parents towards their children frequently owes its origin to depriving themselves of the enjoyments of their little ones at this engaging season of life. Even to an uninterested person, the expanding of an infant mind is a delightful entertainment; but to good parents, the pleasure and attachment must certainly prove exceedingly more agreeable, and lasting. We must indeed pity those whom necessity deprives of this happy solace, but utterly condemn such whose inclinations drive their little nurslings from them. Unnatural and mistaken persons, who if they are punished with undutiful children, suffer only in consequence of their own neglect!

Would you my tender and considerate matrons, wish to see your children truly amiable? be then ever careful of yourselves. Endeavour also as much as possible to prevent violent



lent excess of passion in your husbands. This is a laudable task; and much more in the power of women than they generally imagine. Trust me, my fair ones, truly prudent and good wives, by bending a little to the rugged, headstrong, and boisterous dispositions of some husbands, may for the most part civilize them; and by their endearing and soothing manners, in spite of early vicious habits, compel them to a behaviour of tenderness and love. Thus by the example of an engaging deportment on your part, you will soften their tempers, so as to render them good husbands, good fathers, good masters, and valuable members of society.

While on the other hand, vindictive and peevish women not only forfeit this female importance, but too frequently estrange their husbands' affections from them; and need I say that this want of harmony, and sincere friendship, between man and wife, is a dangerous pattern for their children.

From the strong force of example, it becomes in a manner natural to the children of such persons to give an unbridled loose to every impulse; nay, their emulation is soon engaged to become equally tyrannical with their parents. On the contrary, where no such precedents are before their eyes, where impassioned and youthful love, keeps pace with sentimental friendship; where the polite and well bred man shews a virtuous inclination towards his wife; and they both join in a proper regard for their children—How much reason have we to expect that their young and tender minds will be impressed with virtue? Nay, I dare aver that, from this rectitude of behaviour, such parents will generally be rewarded, with good and dutiful children."

*A natural and easy Method of suckling Children, so as to render this Duty rather a Pleasure than a Fatigue.*

[From the Same.]

"**S**LEEP is essentially necessary to life, and that the stomach should sometimes be at rest, is as essentially necessary to health; both these things the mother and child equally require. Thus the slavish part of the

business is set aside; for it is an absurd and erroneous custom, after stuffing it continually in the day, to keep a child at the breast all night. This counteracts the operations of nature, not only by depriving it of its rest, but also from a constant fulness, the powers of the infant body are prevented from exerting themselves in a proper manner upon the aliment received. Hence the stomach and bowels are enfeebled, and thereby rendered incapable of producing such wholesome nourishment as a child would otherwise obtain from its food; to which grand purpose, sound sleep and abstinence are equally conducive.

On the other hand, the mother, being continually disturbed during the night, is also prevented from assimilating that good and perfect milk, which would otherwise be produced from the food of the day. Hence she becomes ill, grows tired of her task, and the crude milk proves noxious to the weakened bowels of the infant. Thus disappointment and death frequently succeed.

I know it will be urged by some that it is impossible to keep children quiet and at rest during the night, and that they cry for food. Let them be managed from the birth according to the directions I shall lay down, and then I believe few persons will complain of their being troublesome. One reason why children do not sleep well by night is, that they are indulged too much in the cradle by day, when they should have exercise. Another still greater reason, I am inclined to think, proceeds from pain, occasioned by improper food in the first passages, for I will venture to affirm, that almost every child's bowels, from the present wrong management, are in a state of disease, which too frequently grows up with it into life; and thus in infancy the lurking cause of a bad constitution is oftentimes established.

When their little stomachs, irritated by too large a quantity, and the bad quality of food, become somewhat empty; a pain, probably like what we call the heart-burn, and acidities at the stomach, awakens them from their disturbed slumbers; and these little creatures can then only discover their uneasiness by crying. Hence nurses, partly for their own quiet, and partly thro'



thro' a mistaken notion that children cry only for nourishment, cram them until they are quite gorged. Such infants eagerly devour whatever is given them, because the reception of food takes off that too great sensibility of the stomach which caused the pain. A similar effect to this, grown persons troubled with the complaints I have just now mentioned, must every day experience upon taking nourishment; for it always affords a present relief.

Four or five times in the twenty-four hours are sufficient for a child to receive the breast, and let the following rules be nearly observed. About six or seven in the morning, after which the child may be allowed an hour or two's sleep,—again, an hour after the mother has breakfasted—and a third time, if she pleases, before dinner—a fourth time, at five or six o'clock in the evening, being two or three hours after dinner—and, lastly, between ten and eleven, just before she goes to rest.

Now, by those mothers who have servants to take off the laborious part of the management of children, this surely cannot be deemed a fatigue; that the task itself is a pleasure, the fondness of nurses towards children at the breast fully proves; and that it is an indispensable duty, the feelings of human nature explain.

In the early months, sleep may be indulged during the day, but exercise should also between whiles be given to children. As they grow stronger, sleep should be less encouraged, and exercise encreased.

As to the rocking children, the custom is altogether absurd, it was invented only to save their attendants trouble, for which by the by, they in return suffer. Infants, if well, sleep without this lullaby-labour, and such forced dosings generally render them peevish and watchful in the night; which is the most proper time, both for them and their nurses to enjoy their rest.

At the end of six or seven months, when the four first teeth ought to appear, children should be kept awake, and exercised as much as possible; by which time, if managed properly, they will generally gain strength enough to shoot these teeth, and the others will in due course be cut with ease.

It is entirely owing to the weakness of their bodies that children cut their teeth with so much difficulty, and that it is attended with fever, convulsions, and death.

This weakness of body is but little understood; for if a child be bloated with fat, which too generally happens, the parents and their friends call it a fine child, and admire how it thrives. When, alas! that very fat is the disease which renders its constitution thus feeble; for if the butcher did not kill lambs and calves when they become immoderately fat, they likewise would die as frequently as children. Which death may be justly attributed to the preposterous method so generally in use, of giving them too much improper nourishment; and not managing them in other respects, as nature requires, to strengthen the body from the food received."

## POETICAL ESSAYS.

### The WINTER'S WALK.

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, L.L.D.

BEHOLD, my fair, where'er we rove,  
What dreary prospects round us rise;  
The naked hill, the leafless grove,  
The hoary ground, the frowning skies!

Nor only through the wasted plain,  
Stern Winter, is thy force confess'd;  
Still wider spreads thy horrid reign,  
I feel thy pow'r usurp my breast.

Enliv'ning hope and fond desire

Resign the heart to spleen and care,  
Scarce frighted Love maintains her fire,  
And rapture saddens to despair.

In groundless hope and causeless fear,  
Unhappy man! behold thy doom,  
Still changing with the changeful year,  
The slave of sunshine and of gloom.

Tir'd with vain joys, and false alarms,  
With mental and corporeal strife,  
Snatch me, my Stella, to thy arms,  
And screen me from the ills of life.

T H E



Push the bottle about boys our spirits twill raise, I'll  
sip of the juice while great Bacchus I praise, I'll  
sip of the juice while great Bacchus I praise,  
I'm ever devoted to  
kneel at his shrine, The God I adore for the sake of his wine,  
I'm ever devoted to  
kneel at his shrine, The God I a - dore for the  
sake of his wine.

And



II.

And dear Venus a while now our time shall  
employ, [joy,  
For love with our wine is the source of our  
We cannot be happy completely with wine,  
Unless the God Bacchus with Venus we join.

III.

Let the dull thinking miser sigh over his pelf,  
What he adds to the heap he but steals from  
himself;  
While we imitate the Gods Bacchus and Jove,  
And dash our champagne with the pleasures  
of love.

To W I N T E R.

By Mr. WOTY.

WHAT! tho' thou com'st in sable man-  
tle clad,  
Yet, Winter! art thou welcome to my eye:  
Thee here I hail, tho' terrors round thee wait,  
And winds tempestuous howl along the sky.

But shall I then so soon forget the days  
When Ceres led me thro' her wheaten  
mines! [hand,  
When Autumn pluck'd me, with his tawny  
Empurpled clusters from ambrosial vines!

So soon forget when up the yielding pole  
I saw ascend the silver-bearded hop!  
When Summer, waving high her crown of  
hay,  
Pour'd o'er the mead her odoriferous crop!

I must forget them, and thee too, O Spring!  
Tho' many a chaplet thou hast wreath'd for  
me:

For, now prepar'd to quit th'enchanted scenes,  
Cold, weeping Winter! I come all to thee.

Hail to thy rolling clouds and rapid storms!  
Tho' they deform fair Nature's lovely face:  
Hail to thy winds, that sweep along the earth!  
Tho' trees they root up from their solid  
base.

How sicklied over is the face of things!  
Where is the spice-kiss of the southern  
gale! [thorn;  
Where the wild rose, that smil'd upon the  
The mountain flower, and lilly of the vale!

How gloomy 'tis to cast the eye around,  
And view the tree disrob'd of every leaf;  
The velvet path grown rough with clotting  
showers,  
And every field depriv'd of every sheaf!

How far more gloomy; o'er the rain-beat  
heath;  
Alone to travel in the dead of night:  
No twinkling star to gild the arch of heaven:  
No moon to lend her temporary light:

To see the lightning spread its ample sheet,  
Discern the wild waste thro' its liquid fire;  
To hear the thunder rend the troubled air,  
As Time itself and Nature would expire:

And yet, O Winter! has thy poet seen  
Thy face as smooth and placid as the spring;  
Has felt, with comfort felt, the beam of  
heaven, [ring.

And heard thy vallies and thy woodlands  
What time the sun with burnish'd locks arose,  
The long-lost charms of nature to renew;  
When pearls of ice bedeck'd the grassy turf,  
And tree-tops floated in the silver dew.

Father of heaven and earth! this change is  
thine:

By Thee the seasons in gradation roll,  
Thou great omniscient Ruler of the world!  
The Alpha and Omega of the whole!

Here humbly bow we down our heads to Thee!  
'Tis ours the voice of gratitude to raise,  
Thine to diffuse thy blessings o'er the land;  
Thine to receive the incense of our praise!  
Pure if it rises from the conscious heart;  
With Thee for ever does the symbol live:  
Tho' small for all thy love is man's return,  
Thou ask'st no more than he has pow'r to  
give.

PROLOGUE to the New Comedy of  
The Widow'd Wife.

Spoken by Mr. HOLLAND.

TO gain the public ear, the man of rhimes  
Should always speak the language of the  
times;

And little else hath been of late in hearing,  
Than terms and phrases of electioneering.

Our author therefore sends me to assure ye,  
Worthy and free electors of Old Drury,  
How happy he should prove, if it content you,  
That he be one of those who represent you;  
The *state poetic*, laws, and legislature,  
Like the *political*, in form and nature;  
Phœbus, the nine, and bards of reputation,  
King, peerage, commons, of the scribbling  
nation. [wit,

Now, from Parnassus' throne, the prince of  
It seems, hath issued out his royal writ  
For a new member—No offence to give  
To a late worthy representative;

Who, ris'n to favour, hath from us retreated,  
And 'midst the lords of t'other house is seated—  
His service lost, presuming you may need him,  
The present candidate would fain succeed him.

Not that he vainly boasts on this occasion,  
He met encouragement from your persuasion;  
Or that both friends, who love, and foes, who  
hate him,

Have been unanimous to nominate him.

'Tis for this loyal borough, his affection  
And patriot zeal, that make him risk th'elec-  
tion:

To his constituents subject to controul,  
With whose good leave he means to stand the  
poll;

Trusting secure to their impartial choice,  
The town uncanvass'd for a single voice:

Nay,



May, brib'd no brother burgess-bard of note,  
Nor by corruption in a critic's vote.

Too proud to beg, too modest to demand,  
By merit only would he fall or stand.  
Nor enmity nor friendship interfering,  
He only asks a fair and candid hearing.  
If, after that, you should with scorn reject him,  
Or make one honest scruple to elect him,  
He'll lay his unadvised scheme aside,  
And frankly own himself not qualified.

### EPILOGUE to the WIDOW'S WIFE

Spoken by Mrs. CLIVE

WHENE'ER physicians wrangle with  
each other,  
And college dons shut out each licenc'd brother,  
Should they throw squibs made up of Latin  
And come to pulling wigs, as women caps,  
The sick grow well—death will not lay about him,

He has more honour than to work without em.  
Should you (to the pit) whose skill and wisdom we acknowledge,

The fellows of this old dramatic college  
(No matter what the cause of altercation)

Crowd hither every night for disputation:  
The bard, half dead before, enjoys the sport,  
Gets strength each day, and is the better for it:  
Warm'd with this subject, let your fancies play,

And me, by licence make a doctor pray.  
Suppose this gown a suit of velvet plain,  
With a gold button, and this fan—a cane;

My cap becomes a wig, most wisely big;  
Oh! no—I had forgot—a smart bag wig;  
No phisic huffs now are seen in town;

For all the figs, you know, are taken down.  
Call me licentiate—fellow—what you will—  
I'll feel your pulses all, and prove my skill.

The pulses of the boxe first I'll feel,  
And by their beating will their thoughts reveal.

(She acts the doctor, feeling of pulse)

Langid, and low—Wildman's old-fashioned story

Was much too old to be set before ye:  
Fortwelve long years a tender wife forsaking.

Worn out with wand'ring, and what a worse, with taking,

And thence to him—He was not worth the As for the pulses of my friends above,

They thump for joy, when spouses kiss, and love;  
How civil and how civil?

Bless their young hearts, what means this Each miss's blood is now in agitation

Each quick pulsation for Narcissa beats,  
When she went off—they scarce could keep their seats.

When Lombard talk'd of bilbes—how I'd you that?

Some paler in this house went to pat, pat, pat.  
If this our right prescription you have taken,

With such a dose, most of your heads much shaken;

If you perceive some character, and wit  
With plot and humour—

Mixt up with *sal volatile* of satire:  
Let it—

By our *nostrum* you are kept alive  
Pursue the regimen of Doctor Clive.

### An OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE

Written by Mr. WILLIAM WOTY

And Spoken by Mr. STANTON

At the converting a late *Amphitheatre* into a commodious Theatre

In Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, 1767.

THE British sky not always looks serene,  
Clouds interpolate, and often spoil the scene

Thro' towns, thro' cities, wherefore'er we range,

We find one certain truth—that all things change.  
This very spot, wherein we hope to please,

This barn has had its revolution days.  
The time hath been, a time of happy cheer,

When Sir John Barley Corn presided here.  
But he, poor knight, was soon thrust out

And other *Threshers* occupy'd the floor;  
Onward they came, and furious beat their blows;

One cork'd an eye, and one unbridg'd a nose.  
The mules reddened, that so rude a sign,

In these enlighten'd days, shou'd give delight.  
Berbis forgot—and let the useful stage,

Receive the sanction of your patronage.  
Here, great in woe, shall Tragedy appear,

Melt the hard heart, and draw the virtuous tear:

Shall gently force you to partake her moan,  
And mix her sorrow, sorrows of your own:

But if too quick the genuine plaints of grief  
Invade your bosoms, and ye want relief

The romp, Miss Comedy, shall lend her aid,  
And heal the wound that Tragedy has made.

She sets no bones—but, as a spirit-letter,  
No doctor in the world can do it better;

For by one dose she'll sooner ease your pain,  
Than all the fellows can in Warwick-lane.

In short if Tragedy shou'd make you snivel,  
Miss Comedy (for she's a merry devil)

With handkerchief emitting scent of roses,  
Shall stand in readiness—to wipe your noses.

Thus, in the first *house*—want its proper force  
Cook-like, we furnish out a second course.

One thing remains which makes us all alert  
We hope your favour will be—our desert.

PROLOGUE

On the Opening of the THEATRE ROYAL

Edinburgh, on Wednesday, Dec 9,

Spoken by Mr. BASS, to whom the Part is assigned.

SCOTLAND, for learning and for art

In ancient annals is with lustre found



And still the shares whate'er the world can  
yield,  
Of letter'd fame, or glory in the field;  
In every distant clime, Great-Britain knows,  
The thistle springs promiscuous with the rose.  
While in all points with other bands she  
vy'd,

The stage alone to Scotland was deny'd:  
Mistaken zeal, in times of darkness bred,  
O'er the best minds its gloomy vapours spread;  
Taste and religion were suppos'd at strife,  
And 'twas a sin to view this glass of life.  
When the muse ventur'd the ungracious task,  
To play elusive with unlicens'd mask,  
Much was restrain'd by statutory awe, [law.  
And tragic greatness fear'd the scourge of  
Illustrious heroes arrant vagrants seem'd,  
And gentlest nymphs were sturdy beggars  
deem'd.

This night, lov'd George's free enlighten'd  
Bids royal favour shield the Scottish stage;  
His royal favour every bosom cheers;  
The drama now with dignity appears.

Hard is my fate, if murmurings there be,  
Because the favour is announc'd by me:  
Anxious, alarm'd, and aw'd by ev'ry frown,  
May I intreat the candour of the town?  
You see me here, by no unworthy art;  
My all I venture, where I've fix'd my heart;  
Fondly ambitious of an honest fame,  
My humble hopes your kind indulgence claim;  
Nor sordid gain, nor profligate applause,  
Shall make me false to taste and virtue's  
cause;  
I wish to hold no right but by your choice—  
I'll risque my patent on the public voice.

*An Epitaph on one Mrs. ANN HILLARY,  
who was buried in the Year 1655, in Bea-  
minster Church, in Dorsetshire.*

'TIS not because this woman's virtue  
dies; [lies.  
That this brass tells you—here Ann Hill'ry  
Her name's long-liv'd, by all she is com-  
mended, [ended.  
And now the poor cry—Hill'ry term is

*Copy of Verses written on Occasion of the Dis-  
pute between the Committee at Bath and  
King Derrick.*

*Quo, Quo, Jeclesti, ruitis?*

W HERE, where, ye wicked and pro-  
phane,

Your malice have ye pointed?

Rebels to pleasure's golden reign,  
To Bath, and Bath's anointed.

Bath not the public voice decreed,

In justice to his labours,

To raise the little man a head  
(like Saul) above his neighbours?

And shall nine men, committee men,

Thus in self opinion,

Depose our lawful sovereign,

Usurping his dominion?

Du. 1767.

Nine taylor thus together join,  
Each eking out his span,  
Big with the mighty number nine,  
And call themselves a man.

The fatal sisters thus create  
(As ancient bards have written)  
Nine lives at once to animate  
An individuall kitten.

Yet think not, Derrick, that the pow'r  
Thus form'd, shall surely fail;  
Or that thy right in the dread hour  
Of trial shall prevail.

Should Fortune, cruel in her play,  
Resolve on thy undoing,  
And doom thy state and thee a prey  
To anarchy and ruin;

Laugh, if thou canst, at such vain things,  
Nor at thy fall repine;  
For greater states, and greater kings,  
Shall read their fate in thine.

### AN OCCASIONAL BALLAD.

*To the Tune of Chevy-Chace.*

W HEN M—n, M—n, rul'd the L—k,  
He rul'd it like a priest;  
He had among his chosen flock,  
Eight hundred souls at least.

His fame was spread both far and near,  
As a right Gospel preacher,  
And many strangers came to hear,  
This zealous saint and teacher.

It chanc'd a knotty point arose,  
About a presentation;  
And this good methodist was chose,  
To give his arbitration.

He talk'd of simony and sin  
'Till K—n shook with fear,  
And well he might, considering  
The danger he was near.

"What can I do, the poor man cry'd,  
"My all is now at stake,  
"Vouchsafe to be my friend, and guide,  
"For kind compassion's sake."

M. "I have a rev'rend friend at hand,  
"Who much for me will do,  
"Perhaps he in the gap may stand:  
"If that will comfort you."

Then from the vestry forth step'd H—s,  
Who lik'd the living well,  
But how to get it in his claws  
At first he cou'd not tell.

Till M—n starts the case again,  
"Your choice, Sir, please to make it,  
"Yourself present some worthy man  
"Or let the bishop take it."

H. "Oh do not let the living lapse!  
"To put things out of doubt.  
"And save you from such sad mishaps  
"I'll take it out *and put.*"

"This



"This living will my ruin be,  
 (Again poor K—— said)  
 "That's nothing, Sir, at all to me,  
 "Tis Simony I dread."

Ah dare St. Paul you was not right!  
 To H—— I now appeal,  
 In armour of a christian knight,  
 To brave out heart of steel.

The sequel of the tale is known,  
 Too well for me to tell,  
 And all who've heard it needs must own,  
 Saints strike a bargain well.

And now the moral of my song,  
 Is to those few address'd,  
 Who dare distinguish right from wrong,  
 With sense unbiass'd bless'd.  
 What mischief in their doctrine lurks,  
 Who faith alone defend,  
 And make a shadow of good works,  
 Which must of course attend.

Against enthusiasm pray,  
 From M—— chapel keep,  
 For when the shepherd goes astray,  
 I tremble for the sheep.

From the LONDON GAZETTE of Dec. 15,  
 1767.

A Resolution and Order of the House of  
 Commons.

Martin 15 die Decembris 1767.  
 Resolved,

THAT one third part of the capital  
 stock of annuities after the rate of four  
 pounds per cent, established by an act made in  
 the third year of his majesty's reign, intitled,  
 An act for granting to his majesty several  
 additional duties upon wines imported into  
 this kingdom, and certain duties upon all cy-  
 der and perry, and for raising the sum of three  
 millions five hundred thousand pounds by  
 way of annuities and lotteries to be charged  
 on the said duties, which shall remain after  
 the fifth day of January next, be redeemed  
 and paid off on the fifth day of July next,  
 after discharging the interest then payable in  
 respect of the same.

Ordered,  
 That Mr. Speaker do forthwith give no-  
 tice, that one third part of the capital stock  
 of annuities, after the rate of four pounds  
 per cent, established by an act made in the  
 third year of his majesty's reign, enti-  
 tled, An act for granting to his majesty's  
 several additional duties upon wines import-  
 ed into this kingdom, and certain duties upon  
 all cyder and perry, and for raising the sum  
 of three millions five hundred thousand  
 pounds, by way of annuities and lotteries to  
 be charged on the said duties, which shall  
 remain after the fifth day of January next,  
 which will be redeemed and paid off on the  
 fifth day of July next, after discharging the

interest then payable in respect of the same,  
 agreeable to the clauses and powers of redemp-  
 tion contained in the said act.

Which resolution and order, thus signed  
 and published by me, are to be sufficient no-  
 tice for the repayment of one third part of the  
 said capital stock of annuities, which shall  
 remain after the fifth day of January next,  
 and of the redemption of so much of the  
 said annuities, as are attending on the said  
 third part.

J. CUST. Speaker.  
 St. James's, Dec. 15. As several artificers  
 and manufacturers, subjects of Great Britain,  
 have from time to time gone into foreign  
 countries to exercise their several callings,  
 contrary to the laws of these kingdoms; the  
 following abstracts of two acts of parliament  
 of George the First and George the Second,  
 to prevent such practices, are published for  
 the information of all persons who may be  
 ignorant of the penalties they may incur by  
 disobedience to them.—And it will be ob-  
 served, that they extend to those who are any  
 ways concerned or instrumental in the sending  
 or enticing artificers, or manufacturers, out  
 of these kingdoms, and of the exportation  
 of the tools and instruments used by them, as  
 well as to the artificers or manufacturers  
 themselves.

Statute 5 George 1. chap. 27.  
 If any person shall contract with, entice, or  
 solicit any artificer in wool, iron, steel, brass,  
 or other metal, clock-maker, watch-maker,  
 or any other artificer of Great Britain to go  
 into foreign countries out of the king's domi-  
 nions, and shall be convicted thereof upon in-  
 dictment or information, in any of the  
 courts at Westminster, or at the assizes or  
 quarter sessions, he shall be fined any sum  
 not exceeding one hundred pounds for the  
 first offence, and shall be imprisoned three  
 months, and till the fine be paid. And if  
 any person, having been once convicted, shall  
 offend again, he shall be fined at the discre-  
 tion of the court, and imprisoned twelve  
 months, and till the fine be paid.

If any of the king's subjects, being such  
 artificers, shall go into any country out of  
 his majesty's dominions, to exercise or teach  
 the said trades to foreigners; and if any of the  
 king's subjects in any such foreign country,  
 exercising any of the said trades, shall not re-  
 turn into this realm within six months after  
 warning given by the ambassador, minister,  
 or consul of Great Britain, in the country  
 where such artificers shall be, or by any per-  
 son authorized by such ambassador, &c. or  
 by one of the secretaries of state, and from  
 thenceforth inhabit within this realm, such  
 person shall be incapable of taking any lega-  
 cy, of being an executor, or administrator,  
 and of taking any lands, &c. within this  
 kingdom by descent, devise or purchase,  
 and shall forfeit all lands, goods, &c. within



this kingdom to his majesty's use, and shall be deemed alien, and out of his majesty's protection.

Upon complaint being made upon oath before any justice of the peace, that any person is endeavouring to seduce any such artificer, or that any such artificer hath contracted, or is preparing to go out of his majesty's dominions, for the purposes aforesaid: such justice may send his warrant to bring the person complained of before him, or before some other justice; and if it shall appear by the oath of one witness, or by confession, that he was guilty of any of the said offences, such justice may bind him to appear at the next assizes or quarter sessions; and if such person shall refuse to give security, the justice may commit him to goal till the next assizes or quarter sessions, and until he shall be delivered by due course of law: And if any such artificer shall be convicted upon indictment of any such promise, contract, or preparation, to go beyond the seas for the purposes aforesaid, he shall give security to the king, not to depart out of his majesty's dominions, as such court shall think reasonable, and shall be imprisoned till security given.

If any of the above offences shall be committed in Scotland, the same shall be prosecuted in the court of justiciary, or the circuits there.

Statute 23d, George III, chap. 13.

If any persons shall contract with, or endeavour to seduce any artificer in wool, mohair, cotton or silk, or in iron, steel, brass, or other metal, or any clock-maker, watch-maker, or any other artificer in any other part of the manufactures of Great Britain or Ireland, to go out of this kingdom or Ireland, into any foreign country, not within the dominions of the crown of Great Britain, and shall be convicted upon indictment or information in the King's Bench at Westminster, or by indictment at the general goal delivery for the county, &c. wherein such offence shall be committed in England, or by indictment in the court of justiciary, or any of the circuit courts in Scotland; or by indictment or information in the King's Bench at Dublin; if such offence be committed in Ireland; the person so convicted shall, for every artificer contracted with, or seduced, forfeit five hundred pounds, and shall suffer imprisonment in the common goal of the county or stewary in which such offender shall be convicted, for twelve calendar months, and until forfeiture be paid: And in case of a subsequent offence of the same kind, the persons so again offending, shall forfeit for every person contracted with or seduced,

one thousand pounds, and shall suffer imprisonment in the common goal of the county or stewary wherein such offender shall be convicted, for two years, and until such forfeiture be paid.

If any person in Great Britain or Ireland shall put on board any ship or boat not bound directly to some port in Great Britain or Ireland, or to some other of the dominions of the crown of Great Britain, any such tools or utensils as are commonly used in, or proper for the preparing, working up or finishing of the woolen or silk manufactures, or any part of such tools, he shall for every offence forfeit all such tools, or parts thereof, put on board; and two hundred pounds, to be recovered by action of debt, &c. in any court of record at Westminster, or in the Court of Session in Scotland, or at any of the four courts in Dublin respectively, wherein no es-join, &c. shall be allowed.

It shall be lawful for any officer of the customs in Great Britain, and for any officer of the revenue in Ireland, to seize and secure, in some of his majesty's warehouses, all such tools or utensils prohibited to be exported, as such officer shall find on board any vessel not bound directly to some port in Great Britain or Ireland; or to some other of the dominions of the crown of Great Britain; and all tools so seized shall, after condemnation, be publicly sold to the best bidder; and one moiety of the produce shall be to the use of his majesty, and the other moiety to the officer who shall seize and secure the same.

If the captain of any vessel in Great Britain or Ireland knowingly permit any of the said tools, prohibited to be exported, to be put on board his vessel, he shall for every such offence forfeit one hundred pounds, to be recovered as the penalties inflicted upon persons exporting the tools; and if the vessel belongs to his majesty, the captain shall not only forfeit one hundred pounds, but shall also forfeit his employment, and be incapable of any employment under his majesty.

If any officer of the customs in Great Britain, or of the revenue in Ireland, take, or knowingly suffer to be taken, any entry outward, or sign any cocket or suffrance for the shipping or exporting of any of the said tools, or knowingly suffer the same to be done, he shall forfeit one hundred pounds, to be recovered as aforesaid, and also forfeit his office, and be incapable of any office under his majesty.

One moiety of the forfeitures shall be applied to the use of his majesty, and the other moiety to the use of the person who shall sue for the same.



## THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25.

The court of common council, and it was agreed that the thanks of the court be returned to the late lord mayor.

The house of Peers waited upon the king with their address of thanks for his speech from the throne, to which he returned the following answer.

My lords, I thank you for the joy you express on the increase of my royal family; and I feel for the part you take in my concern for the unexpected loss of my late brother the duke of York.

The house of commons waited on the king with their address, and received the following answer.

Gentlemen,

I return you my very sincere thanks for your dutiful and loyal address, the part you take in the late happy event in my family, completes the satisfaction which I receive from the affection to me appears equally manifest from the share you take in the melancholy incident which we all regret, and serves as a consolation to me. I feel much pleasure in the continuance of that zeal, and true public spirit, which I have long experienced in my faithful commons, by your attention to the several objects recommended to your consideration, and particularly to the means of providing against a scarcity of corn, and for paying the public debt. You may depend upon my invariable attention to the happiness and prosperity of my kingdom.

Friday, Nov. 27.

Lord Chamberlain's Office. Orders for the

queen's going into mourning on Sunday next,

the 29th instant, for her late most serene

highness the Arch Duchess Maria Josepha,

daughter of the empress queen, and sister to

the present emperor of Germany, viz.

The ladies to wear black silk, fringed or

plain linen, black or white furs, and white

gloves.

The men to wear black, full trimmed,

fringed, or plain linen, black, swords and

buckles.

Whitehall. This day his majesty came to

the house of peers, when his majesty was

pleased to give the royal assent to

An act to continue and amend an act

made in the last session of parliament, to

prohibit, for a limited time, the exportation

of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, bread,

hiss, and starch, and also the extraction

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## THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER

Monday, Nov. 26.

No. 13576 in the lottery, was drawn a

prize of 10,000 l.

The following were chosen officers of

the royal society for the ensuing year.

P. R. E. S. I. D. E. N. T. S.

The right hon. the Earl of Morton.

C. O. U. N. C. I. L.

Swishin Adee, M. D. James Burrow, Esq;

V. P. John Campbell, Esq; Ld. Charles

Cavenish, Mr. Peter Collinson, Lord Bishop

of St. David's, V. P. Andrew Coltes Duck-

tel, L. L. D. Samuel Dyer, Esq; Benjamin

Franklin, L. L. D. Mr. Richard Grindal,

Peter Holford, Esq; Earl of Huntingdon,

Gowin Knight, M. B. Nev. Maskelyne, M.

A. M. Mary, M. D. Sec. G. Morton, M.

D. Sec. N. I. Munckley, M. D. S. S. S. S.

Weg, Esq; Israel Wilkes, Esq; James

Webb, Esq; Treasurer, V. P.

Friday, December 1.

St. James's. Last night the ceremony of

the christening of the young prince was per-

formed in the great council chamber by the

lord bishop of London: his royal highness

was named Edward. The sponsors were, his

serene highness the Hereditary Prince of

Brunswick, represented by the Earl of Hert-

ford, Lord Chamberlain of this Majesty's

Household, his serene highness Prince Charles

of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, represented by the

Earl of Huntingdon, Groom of the Stole;

and her royal highness the Landgrave of

Hesse-Cassel, represented by the Duchess

of Hamilton, one of the Ladies of her Ma-

jesty's Bedchamber.

Lord Chamberlain's Office. Orders for

the court's further change of mourning on

Sunday next the 6th inst. for his late royal

highness Edward Augustus Duke of York,

next brother to his majesty, viz.

change of the mourning for her late most

Serene Highness the Archduchess Maria Jo-

sepha, daughter of the Empress Queen, and

sister to the present Emperor of Germany;

and for her late most Serene Highness Loui-

sa Dorothea, consort of the reigning Duke

of Saxe-Gotha, viz.

The ladies to wear black silk or velvet,

coloured ribbons, fans, and tippets.

The men to continue in black full-trimmed,

and to wear coloured swords and buckles.

Monday, 7th.

Whitehall. This day his majesty came to

the house of peers, when his majesty was

pleased to give the royal assent to

An act to continue and amend an act

made in the last session of parliament, to

prohibit, for a limited time, the exportation

of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, bread,

hiss, and starch, and also the extraction

of

oil

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of low wines and spirits from wheat and wheat flour.

An act to continue several acts, made in the last session of parliament, for allowing the importation of wheat, wheat flour, barley, barley meal, pulse, oats, oat meal, rye, and rye-meal, duty free; and also to amend an act made in the same session, as relates to the free importation of rice from his majesty's colonies in North America; and to allow the importation of wheat and wheat flour, from Africa, for a limited time, free of duty.

An unbranded house, with part of the roof shelled in Oaritor Street, fell down, by which five persons were killed, and many others dangerously bruised.

Came on at Doctors Commons, before the right worshipful Doctor Battelworth, Chancellor of the diocese of London, a remarkable cause between an eminent tradesman in Piccadilly and his wife, for repeated acts of cruelty, adultery, and giving her the foul disease; and other very ill usage committed by the husband, when after many learned arguments by the civilians for and against, the innocence of the wife not being in the least impeached, the judge pronounced the man to have been guilty of both the cruelty and adultery, and divorced the woman from her husband, and condemned him in full costs, to the satisfaction of the whole court.

Four houses were consumed by fire in Spawfields.

An house was burnt in King-street, Soho.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when Henry Domine, for forgery; Anne Hervey-Turner, for robbing her master, and Edward Hart, for horse-stealing, received sentence of death. Three to be transported for fourteen years, forty-two for seven years, seven were branded, and one was whipped.

At a chapter of the garter, at St. James's the duke of Cumberland was invested with the ensigns of that most noble order.

His majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills:

To the bill for granting an aid to his majesty of 3s. in the pound land-tax to be raised in Great Britain for the service of the year 1767.

To the bill for continuing and granting to his majesty certain duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1767.

To the bill for allowing the free importation of India corn or maize from any of

his majesty's Colonies in America for a limited time.

To the bill to punish mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

To the bill to indemnify persons who have omitted to take the oaths to qualify themselves for office and employment within the time limited.

And to several naturalization, road, and private bills, after which the House of Peers adjourned till the 14th of January next.

Lord Chamberlain's Office. Orders for the court's going out of mourning on Sunday next the 27th instant, for his late royal highness Edward Augustus Duke of York, next brother to his majesty, and also for her late most serene highness Louise Ulriche, consort of the reigning duke of Saxe-Gotha.

Note, That the mourning for the late arch-duchess Maria-Josepha, daughter of the empress queen, ended on Saturday the 14th instant.

Lord Chamberlain's office. His majesty, in compassion to such manufacturers and people in trade, as, by the length of recent mournings, are, in this time of general scarcity and dearth of provisions, deprived of a great measure, of the means of getting bread, hath been pleased to give directions for shortening all such mournings for the future; and the Lord Chamberlain's orders for such mournings will be issued hereafter conformably thereto.

At a chapter of the order of the thistle, the dukes of Arhol and Buccleugh, were invested with the ensigns of that order, in the room of the earl of Murray, and Hyallford, deceased.

The following is her majesty's answer to the congratulatory message of the honorable House of Commons, on her happy delivery of a prince.

Gentlemen, The duty shewn to the king on this occasion, and attention to me, require my sincere thanks. My warmest wishes will ever attend the prosperity of this nation.

The journeymen weavers in Spinkfields have done abundance of damage lately, by riotously cutting and destroying the work of those that laboured at under prices.

Sir David Dalrymple has given three prize medals, a golden and two silver ones, to the school, for the encouragement of the students there, in their exercises.

Several atrocious murders have been lately committed. Ann Hall, was killed by her husband, at Bristol; one Philipps, son of his father, at Barpool, near Taunton; Bridget Bunting, of Cambridge, was murdered by persons unknown, and a marine at Portsmouth was dispatched, as supposed, by a comrade.



Petitions have been presented to the House of Commons from several cities and boroughs, similar to that from the city of London, relative to the dearth and high price of provisions.

Incendiary letters have been sent to several persons in the country, and rewards and pardons are promised for the discovery of the writers.

A mob of 2000 persons at Kidderminster, lately forced the farmers to sell their corn at 5s. a bushel, in that market, and then quietly dispersed.

*Extract of a letter from Bridgewater, Dec. 16.*

A most extraordinary phenomenon has lately appeared in the villages of Limplestham, Burnham, Brent, and several other parishes near this place, the fields of which are over-run with an incredible number of mice, which do infinite damage; the dogs and cats have killed great numbers but are so cloyed with them that they will not now go after them. The cattle will not touch the grass where these vermin are, and we expect no relief but from a severe frost, which it is hoped, will destroy them. A similar circumstance is not remembered by the oldest person in these parts.

Dublin, Nov. 14. Saturday the septennial bill passed the House of Commons; and yesterday the speaker, attended by a great number of the commons, waited on his excellency Lord Townsend with the said bill, in order to have it transmitted to England.

Leave is given to bring in heads of a bill, for the better securing the freedom of parliament, by ascertaining the qualifications of knights, citizens, and burgesses of parliament.

Leave is given to bring in heads of a bill for the better securing the freedom of parliament, by vacating the seats of such members of the House of Commons as shall accept of any lucrative office or employment from the crown, or any pensions upon the establishment of Great Britain or Ireland.

Resolved, that it appears to this committee, that the pensions placed upon this establishment (exclusive of the French and military pensions) for two years from the 15th of March 1765, to the 31st of March 1767, exceeds the whole charge of the rest of the civil list 60688 1/2 l. 6s. 1/2.

Resolved, that it appears by the public accounts, that the charge of the civil establishment, for two years preceding Lady-day, 1751, amounted to 146754 l. 2s. 4d. and that the charge of the civil establishment, for the two years preceding Lady-day, 1767, amounted to 247981 l. 8s. 10d. and that the difference is an exceeding of 101226 l. 6s. 6d. in the two last years.

Dublin, Dec. 5. The following is his majesty's most gracious answer to the address

of the Hon. House of Commons, of the 24th of November.

George R.

His majesty thanks the House of Commons for their dutiful and loyal address, congratulating him upon the increase of his family, and expressing their attachment to his person, family, and government. It is his constant desire to promote the happiness of his subjects of Ireland, as well as it is his wish to see them, under his government, a contented and a flourishing people. G. R.

Mr. Robert Stewart, of Warwick, in Bucks county, New-England, and his three sons, were in Sept. last, suffocated by going into a well, he was digging deeper, by the unwholesome vapour thereof.

*To the Printer of the Public Advertiser.*

SIR, My friend Mr. B. (heretofore I presume Benevolus) accuses me of having infringed mine own maxim. This accusation would gall me a good deal, but for one slight circumstance, viz. I humbly apprehend it to be totally without foundation. So far from retracting the assertion of wheat having been cheaper since the granting the bounty than it was for the same number of preceding years, I believe I may venture to add to it, by saying, then it ever was in this country before, taking the average from our earliest records, and allowing for the value of money at different periods, not being possessed of those inestimable treasures of literature and knowledge, the London Magazines, and not having leisure or inclination to make the calculation I refer to Mr. B. for his serious enquiry.

That a man should take pen in hand, who is so illiterate as not to have read the London Magazine for 1767, what presumption!

Surely Mr. B. is rather absurd. He allows wheat to have been cheaper since the bounty, and yet he calls it a regulation that continues a high price. He asks if 48s. is not above the common price of wheat in any country that can be called a corn country? It certainly is. It seldom costs so much in this country, which by the bye was not a corn country till rendered so by the very bounty he complains of. There is one of his queries answered in the affirmative. Does it make for or against him? He calls this a country chiefly supported by our manufactures, in which I think he is mistaken. Our agriculture has supported us; so, thanks to the luxury of our manufacturers, and the frauds of our dealers, we have very few articles left but what we are under-sold in, in foreign markets. For some time after our prices became high, our reputation for our integrity in our manufactures supported



ported as? That I think is pretty near gone. The present high price of provisions is, however, dreadful, not to the manufacturer in general, but to the poor country day-labourer, whose case is indispensible. The poor are indeed much distressed, but it is not in this town that it is felt. To relieve their wants is the wish of every man, and the chief reason why I should oppose the withdrawing the bounty, is not as Mr. B. supposes, because it would make corn cheap, but because, if we may judge from what has happened in France from some injudicious steps taken by Colbert, it would certainly render it dear, even sometimes to famine.

Trusting to the legislature that they will apply the best means in their power to relieve the present wants of the poor (which perchance they would have attended to on his majesty's recommendation, although it had not been seconded by the Great and Good, viz. the Common-council), and remembering who is the giver of all plenty, let us hope soon to see better times, which would certainly sooner arrive, if every man would more attend to the beam that is in his own eye, than the mote he fancies in his neighbour's. The last company in which I was entertained with strictures on the robbery and extortion of the farmers and land owners, was in the center of Change Alley, among a parcel of stock-jobbers: they poor as a fault for the distress of their country, and lamented our antient virtue fled.

As I apprehend this matter is at present under the consideration of more able heads than belong either to Mr. B. or myself, I will be less so more of my tediousness on you; he may be as tedious as a king if he be so minded. Indeed I am unwilling to do so much injury to the harmless letter. I have adopted a signature, as to enroll it in so ridiculous a kind as the gentlemen appear, who vent their opinions through the medium of the public papers. One writer, in a calumnious manner to shew the distress of a manufacturer is not being able to purchase the necessities of life, introduces the articles of tea and sugar among the said necessities; and I have lately seen the truly benevolent Mr. Massey blackguarded (it is a harsh word, but take it) in the public papers for supposing a poor man can live without I know not how many pots of porter a day.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

**WARSAW, Nov. 18.** The commission of the crown has already had several conferences with the Prince de Repnin, and the other ministers of the powers who are present. The affairs of the dissenters

are in a very good way. The Russian ambassador has presented to the above-named commission, a plan divided into six articles, which contain all the demands of the dissenters. These articles are, 1<sup>st</sup>, That the dissenters, that is to say, the Greeks and Protestants, shall enjoy the free exercise of their religion; 2<sup>dly</sup>, That they shall be upon a perfect footing and equality; 3<sup>dly</sup>, That they shall have a tribunal composed of half Greeks and half Protestants; 4<sup>thly</sup>, That they shall not be subject to the jurisdiction of the Roman Catholic clergy; 5<sup>thly</sup>, That the Dissident clergy shall be upon an equality with the Roman Catholic clergy; and 6<sup>thly</sup>, That they shall have the same right as the Catholic clergy to enjoy secular dignities and estates. The discussion of these articles, having occasioned great debates, it was agreed to nominate eight persons to treat with the Russian ambassador, and their first meeting was appointed on the 17<sup>th</sup> instant.

**Warsaw, Nov. 16.** The troubles of Poland increase daily. A nobleman of this kingdom having delivered himself with too much warmth in the diet against the Dissidents, he was obliged to fly, in order to escape the violence of the Russians. Prince Repnin, general in chief, and ambassador from the empress, dispatched immediately three thousand men to live at discretion on the said nobleman's estates, whole lady thereon armed his vassals to the number of two thousand, and at their head offered battle to the Russians. The officer who commanded the latter sent for fresh orders to Prince Repnin, who commanded him to retire, as not likely to acquire any honour by fighting such a heroine. It is added, that this example of firmness and courage on the part of the Polish lady has produced a very great effect over the minds of all, and considerably animates the party who oppose the Dissidents.

Prince Repnin, the Russian ambassador, hath assured the magistrates, that the bishops of Cracow and Kiovia, and the other noblemen lately arrested here and carried out of the kingdom, are not detained in prison, but only guarded by a Russian officer; and that in other respects they are treated with all the respect due to their rank.

**Warsaw, Nov. 21.** This day the great affair of the Dissidents was entirely concluded and signed to their advantage. They and the Greeks are to have a church in the capital, temples and schools in all the districts of the provinces of the kingdom, and of the Great Duchy of Lithuania, on condition, that if they have a mind to build any in the towns, they shall be obliged to obtain leave for that purpose from the king; the nobles, however, shall be at liberty to grant them the same favour in their respective territories. Further the Dissidents and Delu-

*Wid. Shakspeare's twelfth night.*



# FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

at the expense of the public, and agents, attending the election, and finally and bury, according to their own form, without the least obstacle.

**Warsaw, Dec. 1.** The success which the affairs of the Dissidents has met with, is owing principally to the private conferences, which were held at the houses of Prince de Repnin, the Prince Primate, and the marshals of the confederacy. It was there agreed, that the king and queen of Poland shall be of the Roman Catholic religion; but that nevertheless, the Dissidents, Greeks, and Protestants, shall enjoy the same privileges as the Catholics throughout Poland, and the provinces annexed to the crown. All the proceedings of the Dissidents shall henceforth be judged before a superior tribunal, intitled, *Judicium Mixtum*, the members of which are to be of different religions, and the president to be alternately a catholic, Greek, and Dissident.

**Copenhagen, Nov. 17.** It is well known, that the peasants throughout this kingdom are slaves, subject, almost in every respect, to the proprietors of manor lands; but the king proposed, on his first ascending to the throne, to deliver them from a servitude so contrary to humanity and natural liberty: In consequence of which his majesty hath appointed a commission, charged to deliberate on the most proper expedients for attaining that end; in the mean time, the privilege which the officers of the militia in Norway had of employing those who were enlisted therein, in all sorts of services and vassalages, hath been annulled, by an ordinance of the directory of war of the 26th ult.

**Paris, Dec. 4.** The Queen has been attacked by some symptoms of a fever, and a slight palsy, which has occasioned the summoning of Vesalius and the skillful physicians, in order to be consulted on this troublesome disorder.

**Berlin, Dec. 2.** At length the faculty of Theology have printed their Decree of Censure on the book of Pelissier; at the end of which is placed a kind of profession of faith, which the government hath exacted, on Civil Toleration. The faculty, who thereby immortalize that which they would proscribe, have confined themselves to fifteen propositions, extracted from the sixteenth chapter of Mont. Moreau's work, instead of thirty-seven, which their commissioners had at first designed to condemn. The police

hath again superseeded the publication of this censure, though the Printer had previously distributed the number of copies usually given as presents.

**Solothurn, Nov. 21.** His most christian majesty, and the cantons of Zurich and Berne, having ratified the judgment which their ministers plenipotentiary agreed to the 15th of October last, relative to the dissensions of the republic of Geneva; these ministers have applied to the republic to have it published and carried into execution.

**Geneva, Nov. 22.** On the 21st ult. the first Syndic received the judgment given by the guarantying powers, upon the divisions which prevail in this republic. The council of twenty-five met immediately and sat till eight in the evening. The next day they communicated this piece to the council of two hundred, and at the same time gave orders to have it printed, and copies delivered to every citizen.

We do not find the citizens and representing burghers are disposed to submit to this decision.

**Naples, Nov. 22.** The expulsion of the Jesuits from this kingdom, which has been some time expected, has at length taken place. Yesterday, at the setting in of the evening, the garrison of this capital was under arms, and the six houses of Jesuits were invested by the civil officers, and a party of grenadiers. Six of the principal magistrates also went to each of the houses, and fixed a seal on all the rooms. About midnight ten companies of grenadiers, and two hundred horsemen, posted themselves in different parts of the city, where they passed a number of cartridges, and sent the Jesuits in them, guarded by a party of horse, to Pozzuoli, where vessels were waiting to transport them out of the kingdom. Every Jesuit was allowed to take his portmanteau, which was not examined. A party of soldiers is left in each of the houses, till further orders are received from the king. The ships have not yet sailed from Pozzuoli, being detained by contrary winds; two armed galleys in this port have orders to join them, but the port they are bound to is not known.

ERRATA in our last P. 560. c. 2. at bottom for instance, importance. P. 561. c. 1. l. 41. dele arm. P. 561. c. 2. l. 14. for in l. by. P. 561. c. 2. l. 31. for not off, r. not only off.

About the Middle of January will be published, Price 6d.  
The APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE.  
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# APPENDIX

TO THE

## LONDON MAGAZINE:

MDCCLXVII.

### The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

*The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 11, 1766, being the first Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned with-out Delay. Continued from page 612.*

**T**he money bills I have already given an account of, I think it necessary in this place to add an account of a new and extraordinary sort of money bill, as it

was not founded upon any resolution either of the committee of supply, or of the committee of ways and means. For this purpose I must observe, that very early in the session, that is to say on the 15th of November, a part of the act 9 and 10 William III. intitled, An act for raising a sum, not exceeding two millions, upon a fund for payment of annuities, after the rate of 8l. per cent. per annum, and for settling the trade to the East-Indies; and also part of the act 7 George I. intitled, An act to enable the Southsea company to ingraft part of their capital stock and fund, into the stock and fund of the Bank of England, and another part thereof into the stock and fund of the East-India company, &c. &c. upon motion, read to the house, and thereupon it was resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the state and condition of the East India company, that the said committee be a committee of the whole house, and that the house would, on that

This inquiry was the cause of several bills being brought in and passed during this session, but I shall in this place take notice of only one of them, because it was the only one which can be any way deemed a money bill. After the house had several times resolved itself into this committee of inquiry, and had called for many papers and accounts relating to this affair, at last on the 30th of May, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the united company of merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, setting forth, that the petitioners, being duly sensible of the great obligation they lie under to government, and that their interests are, and must ever be, inseparable from those of the state, are most earnestly desirous that the publick, and the East India company should mutually reap the benefits arising from the acquisitions and revenues lately obtained in India; and the petitioners conceiving, that in the present state of things, a temporary agreement, for the space of three years, may be conducive to the advantage of both, do submit to the consideration of parliament the following propositions, in order to the carrying such agreement into execution: First, they humbly suggest, that it will be not only expedient but necessary to the

extending



extending their commerce, and increasing them to invest those revenues in India in the produce of the country; that this house will take under their consideration the inland duties upon teas, in order to prevent the pernicious practice of smuggling, and encourage the consumption of that commodity, by such an alteration in the duties as to the house shall seem fitting, and by granting a drawback on such teas as may be exported to Ireland, or to any of his majesty's colonies, and also by such alterations, as may conduce to the same salutary purposes, in regard to the duties on calicoes, muslins, and raw silk. That in order to render the advantages expectant from the revenues beforementioned certain and permanent, the house will provide effectual methods, as well for recruiting the forces necessary in India, as for regulating the company's civil and military servants there, for preventing the exportation of military stores thither, except for the company's service, and for preventing illicit trade. That from the said revenues, there shall be deducted the expences attending the collection thereof, together with the civil, military, and marine establishments, and also the charges incurred for fortifications, buildings, and repairs, the same to be adjusted by annual accounts, transmitted from, and properly authenticated by, the several presidencies, in which the same shall be incurred. That an account of the commerce of the company, including the residue of the said revenues, and the produce of their exports, shall be annually made up, and that out of the sum arising from the general sales, the sum of 400,000 l. shall be deducted, in lieu of profits, which the petitioners have hitherto enjoyed. That the net surplus shall be equally divided between the publick and the company. That the company's share of the said surplus shall be duly and solely appropriated to the payment of their present debts, until they shall be reduced to the sum due to the company from the publick. That this agreement shall commence from the 1st of February, 1767, upon all goods to be imported from India, and shall continue for three years, provided the Dewanne of Beniga, Bahr, and Oria, shall remain in the com-

pany's hands. But it might be the opinion of the house, that it will be more beneficial for the publick, to enjoy a specific sum, instead of the proportion of the revenues and trade above mentioned; then the petitioners proposed to pay, in lieu thereof, 1,400,000 l. per annum for three years, by half yearly payments, the first payment thereof to commence the 25th of March, 1768; and they are also willing to indemnify the publick in respect of such drawback on teas exported, as shall be thought fit to be granted by parliament, taking the same in a medium of the duties on the quantity of teas exported for five years past, and that such indemnification shall also extend to the inland duty of one shilling in the pound on the quantities of all black and single teas consumed in Great Britain, upon a like medium of five years, in case it shall also appear a fit measure to parliament to take off the said duty; and provided the duties on the increased consumption shall not be sufficient to replace or supply the aforesaid duty of one shilling in the pound; and the petitioners hope, that what is hereby proposed, either in the mode of participation, or by a certain yearly payment, will appear reasonable and equitable to the house, more especially considering that the publick revenues, during this interval, must continually increase in the same proportion with the commerce of the company; and the petitioners intreat the house, to recollect the imminent dangers to which in many critical conjunctures, their properties has been often exposed, the very large sums they have expended since the commencement of the wars in India, in which they were never the aggressors, the low dividends, which notwithstanding their severe losses at sea, they have received during a course of years, whilst the publick remained in the uninterrupted perception of an annual revenue, arising from the company's trade, of the full value of one third of their capital; circumstances, which, the proprietors flatter themselves, will procure them the favour and protection of this honourable house, and intitle them to that candour and justice, which have ever been the characteristics of the British senate.



This petition I have given at full length, and in the very words in which it was presented to the House, because I think it one of the best drawn petitions I have ever observed to be presented on parliament; for at the same time that it expresses the utmost regard to parliament, it sets the sufferings and the risks of the company during the late war, and the advantages reaped by the publick from their trade, in a strong but true light; and the proposals they make are a proof of the good sense, the justice, and the gratitude of the company, for rather than those who were then its chief advisers, or counsellors, indeed the whole of the conduct, both of our ministers and of the directors of this company during last summer, is highly to be commended; for upon the news of Lord Clive's success in India, and the favour he had obtained from the Mogul emperor, such a rage of stock-jobbing arose in this kingdom, that if it had been in the least encouraged, our East India stock might have been made as great and as pernicious a bubble of, as was made of South-sea stock in 1720. It was avowed, and industriously propagated, by some of our stock-jobbers, that our India company were now enabled to raise, and continue their dividends at 10 per cent, for ever, and their small capital, but the directors were so far from encouraging these delusive hopes, that they took care not to give the proprietors any ground to expect a great rise in their future dividends; and at last towards the end of autumn, our ministers gave an effectual check to this stock-jobbing rage, by notifying to the company, that their affairs would probably be brought under the consideration of parliament soon after its sitting, which they accordingly were; and this important petition of course referred to the consideration of that committee. From which Mr. Fuller, on the 23d, reported the following resolutions, viz. That it is the opinion of this committee, That it would be for the mutual benefit of the public, and the East India company, that a temporary agreement be made, in regard to the territorial acquisitions and revenues lately obtained in India, and that it is expedient, for the purposes of the said agreement,

that it should continue for a term, not exceeding three years, to commence from the first day of February, 1767. That the said acquisitions and revenues do remain in the possession of the company, during the continuance of such agreement; and that the company do pay to the publick, annually, during the said term, the sum of four hundred thousand pounds, by half-yearly payments, each payment to be made within six months after the same shall have become due. That it will be necessary and proper, for the better carrying on, and extending the trade of the said company, that provision be made, for granting a drawback on teas exported to Ireland, and the British dominions in America, and for taking off the inland duty of one shilling per pound weight on black and single teas, consumed in Great Britain; upon such indemnification to be made by the company to the publick, in respect to such duty and drawback, as is mentioned in the petition of the said company.

The three first of these resolutions being read a second time, were agreed to by the House, and after the fourth had been read a second time, and agreed to, it was ordered, that a bill should be brought in, pursuant to the said first three resolutions; and that Mr. Fuller, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Thomas Townshend, junior, Mr. Onslow, Mr. Pryse, Campbell, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Jenkinson, and Mr. Dyson, should prepare and bring in the same. Presently after which, it was ordered, that the said fourth resolution should be referred to the committee of ways and means.

From the last of these three resolutions every reader must see the choice that was made by our parliament, of the two alternatives so gratefully offered by the company, and every reader will, I believe, approve of that choice; for a share in the company's revenues and profits would have created such perplexed accounts, as must have occasioned continual disputes between our ministers and the directors of the company; and besides it must have made all the transactions of the company more publicly known, than was con-



sistent with their interest, or the interest of the nation, therefore our parliament wisely and unanimously chose to have a specific sum annually paid to the publick, and according to the first of the aforesaid two orders, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 3d of June, presented to the house, a bill for establishing, for a time to be limited, an agreement for the payment of an annual sum by the East India company, in respect of the territorial acquisitions and revenues lately obtained in the East Indies.

This bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, which it was on the 10th of June, and committed to a committee of the whole house for next morning. I hope I have no occasion to inform any of my readers, that in all bills when first presented to the house, there are blanks left for the times, the sums, and several other particulars, which blanks are never filled up until the house resolves itself into a committee on the bill. Accordingly the house having resolved itself into a committee of the whole house on this bill, on the 11th, the blank for the sum was filled up with the same sum, which the company by their petition had offered, and the parliament by their said third resolution had accepted; but there was a variation as to the time for which the agreement was to be established; for three years were it seems thought too long a time for laying either the company or the publick under an express obligation, in a case that was then thought to be a little precarious and of uncertain produce, therefore this blank was filled up with the word *five* instead of *three*; and in this form, after the other blanks were filled up, the bill passed through the committee, after which it passed through both houses in common course, and received the royal assent at the end of the session.

Before the end of this term thus by this act established, the company will either be dispossessed of the *de wanne* they have acquired, or their possession will be confirmed, and the good or otherwise, as well as of their trade, will be better understood, and the company as well as the publick will then be at liberty to enter into a

new agreement, and to increase or diminish the sum which they are to pay annually to the publick, so that this new limitation of the term was really for their mutual benefit. But, if we may judge of what the court of an absolute monarch will do from what it is his interest to do, which indeed is rarely the case, we must conclude, that our company may probably continue for many years in the possession of the *de wanne* of these three provinces; for we may suppose, that they will always take care to pay regularly to the Mogul Emperor what they have engaged to pay for that *de wanne*, and also occasionally assist in enabling him to compel all the other nabobs of that empire to pay annually their respective tributes, which they have never done since the wise and active reign of the great Aurangzebe. As to the act itself, which is now intitled, An act for establishing an agreement for the payment of the annual sum of 400,000*l.* for a limited time, by which it enacts, that the limited term shall be computed from the 1st of February, 1767, and the said sum paid by half yearly payments of 200,000*l.* each, to become due on the 1st of August and on the 1st of February in each year, and to be made on or before the 25th of March and the 25th of September next ensuing to be coming due in each year respectively. By the second clause it is enacted, that all the said territorial acquisitions and revenues shall remain in the possession of the company during the said term. By the 3d, the company is to be relieved *pro tanto*, if they should be dispossessed by any foreign power of any part of the said territorial acquisitions or revenues, at any time within the said term. And by the 4th, the monies which shall be paid into his majesty's Exchequer, in pursuance of this act, shall be there reserved, to be disposed of and appropriated by parliament to such uses as they shall think fit. I shall now begin to give an account of some of the most important *fortuitous* bills that were brought in and passed into laws during this session, according to the order of time in which they were first introduced for or occasioned. Among these, the first that occurred was the bill to prohibit, for a



time to be limited, the exportation of corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biscuit, starch, and also the extraction of low wines, and spirits from wheat and wheat flour, for as soon as a committee was appointed to draw up an address, to be presented to his majesty, upon their resolution, and the necessary new writs ordered, this bill was ordered to be brought in. On the 14th Mr. Fuller presented the bill to the house, being intitled, a bill to prohibit for a time to be limited, the exportation of corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biscuit and starch, and also the extraction of low wines and spirits from wheat and wheat flour. When the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, which it was on the 14th, and committed to a committee of the whole house. On the 15th, after reading the order of the day for the house to resolve itself into the said committee, it was ordered to be an instruction, that the committee have power to receive to clause or clauses, to prevent the making of malt for exportation, for a time to be limited, after which the house resolved itself into the said committee, went through the bill with several amendments, and ordered the report to be received next morning, which it accordingly was. All the amendments except one agreed to, and a clause was added to the bill, by the house. The bill, with the amendments, was then ordered to be ingrossed, after which it passed through both houses in common course, and received the royal assent on the 16th of December.

At the same time his majesty gave the royal assent to the following bills, that had in the mean time been brought in and passed through both houses, all designed for the same purpose, viz. of reducing the price of corn and other provisions, viz. 1. An act to continue an act made in the 3th year of his present majesty, intitled an, Act for importation of salt, beef, pork, bacon, and butter, from Ireland, for a limited time. 2. An act for allowing the importation of wheat and wheat flour from his majesty's colonies in America, into this kingdom, for a limited time free of duty. 3. An act for allowing the importation of wheat and wheat flour, from any part of Europe, into this kingdom, for a limited time, free of duty.

• See before p. 479.

4. An act for allowing the importation of wheat and wheat flour, from any part of Europe, into this kingdom, for a limited time, free of duty. 5. An act for allowing the importation of oats and oatmeal, rye and rye-meal, into this kingdom, for a limited time, free of duty. I shall not pretend to give an abstract of any of these five acts, but I shall give the substance of the most remarkable parts of each. The first prohibits the exportation of any of these necessaries under severe penalties, with the usual exceptions, commonly inserted in such acts, among which there was one as to all malt declared or made for exportation, and barley steeped and entered at the excise office, to be made into malt for exportation, on or before the 1st of Nov. 1767, which shall be exported, provided the proprietors produce proper certificates to the officers at the port of exportation, on or before the said 1st of Nov. But then there was an extraordinary or new clause inserted in this act, by which it was enacted, that no corn, &c. exported by virtue of this act shall be intitled to any of the bounties or drawbacks payable on the exportation of such commodities. It was this clause that made the Norfolk petition necessary, which I have already given an account of, and it was this clause that procured it the success it met with, for as these people had no reason to expect any such clause in this act, because there had been no such clause in the act of the preceding year for prohibiting the exportation of corn, they could not have an opportunity to apply for redress, whilst this act, on the malt tax act, was depending in parliament, and if they proved before the committee that they would be losers by the exportation without the bounty, which with respect to the sort of malt they had made, was become necessary, they were really intitled to redress. By another part of this act, it was enacted, that no low wines or spirits should be made within this kingdom from any wheat or wheat flour, under severe penalties, and the officers were empowered to enter the suspected houses or places of distillers, for mak-

† See before p. 607.



ing a discovery: Nay, no distiller was to have above five quarters of wheat or wheat flour in his custody at a time, unless he was the grower, or a miller, who had practised that trade on or before the 1st of October, 1766, and had taken it into his mill for grinding.

Such part of this act, as prohibited the exportation of wheat and wheat flour, was to continue in force until the 10th of September, 1767; and such part as prohibited the exportation of barley and malt, was to commence from the 14th of Nov. 1766, and to continue in force until the said 10th of September, and such part as prohibited the exportation of any other corn, &c. was to commence from the passing of the act, and to continue in force until the said 10th of September; and as to that part of it which prohibited the extraction of low wines and spirits from wheat and wheat flour, it was to commence from the passing of the act, and to continue in force until the said 10th of September. But then by a following clause his majesty was impowered at any time after the said 10th of September, 1767, to prohibit the exportation of corn, &c. or any of them, by his proclamation or order in council, issued and published in the usual manner, for any time or times, until twenty days after the commencement of the next session of parliament.

The next act I mentioned to have received the royal assent at the same time, enacted only, that the said act of the 5th of his present majesty should be further continued until the first of February, 1768. By what I have stated as the second act, it was enacted, that it shall be lawful for any of his majesty's subjects to import into Great Britain in any vessel navigated according to law, at any time or times before the first of August, 1767, any wheat or wheat flour, from any of his majesty's colonies in America, without the payment of any duty whatsoever. By what I have stated as the third act, it was enacted, that it shall be lawful for any person to import into Great Britain, in any vessel whatsoever, at any time or times before the first of March, 1767, any wheat or wheat flour from any part of Europe, without

payment of any duty whatsoever. To this I shall now add, on account of the connection, that by a new act of the same session, which received the royal assent on the 27th of Feb. it was enacted, that it shall be lawful for any person to import into Great Britain in any vessel whatsoever, before the first of June, 1767, any wheat or wheat flour, and any barley, barley meal, peas, beans, tares or callivancies, from any part of Europe, without payment of any subsidy or imposition; and that by another new act of the same session, which received the royal assent on the 15th of April, the time for this importation was further enlarged to the 10th of September, 1767. And by what I have stated as the fourth act that received the royal assent on the 16th of December, it was enacted, that it shall be lawful for any person to import into this kingdom in any vessel whatsoever, at any time or times before the 29th of September, 1767, any oats or oatmeal, rye or rye-meal, without the payment of any duty whatsoever.

Thus we see that his majesty and his parliament, as soon as possible after their first meeting, did every thing that could be thought of for relieving the distresses of the poor, but in order to be consistent with those maxims by which we have been governed for near a century past, it was necessary to make every one of these new laws for a short limited time, as if the permitting the importation, or prohibiting the exportation of, the necessaries of life, were an affair of the most dangerous consequence to this kingdom, which is directly the reverse of the way of thinking among our ancestors; for by the old law of England, I may say by the common law, there was always a liberty to import the necessaries of life from every country in amity with our sovereign; and, on the other hand, the necessaries of life could not be exported without a general or special licence from the government, after a strict inquiry and full assurance that there would be a sufficiency left for the support of the inhabitants, until the next harvest furnished them with a fresh supply.

[To be continued in January, 1768.]



*The Temple of Vice and Virtue, an Allegorical Dream.*  
 to be a new and more perfect connection than the former one. It was seen in the vision on the right hand.

ONE evening ruminating with profound astonishment, on the unaccountable (morally considered) inclination to evil, which seems almost universally to prevail in the minds of our species (especially in those of the more polite part, who one should imagine, the humanizing influence of a liberal education would render susceptible of more rational propensities,) when virtue has so many engaging attractions.—When such inexpressible pleasure and satisfaction will result from the observance of her precepts, I fell asleep, when fancy now no longer restrained by, nor subordinate to, the nobler faculty of reason, went out on her tour through her ideal regions, and brought surprising objects to my view.

My thought first presented me with a prospect of an extensive plain, and, as my eye wandered over it, I espied on my right hand, a venerable pile of building, supported by pillars of the Ionic order; it was plain yet majestic, simple yet solemn and noble, no fantastical ornaments were bestowed upon it, no foolish unnecessary decorations. On the opposite side of the plain stood another temple, but quite the reverse of the forementioned; the front was raised on Corinthian pillars, and was set off with many useless and unnecessary sculptural ornaments; the road which led towards it was broad, and appeared smooth and even: perceiving a great number of people walking in it, and crowding to the temple, curiosity prompted me to join them. As I approached, I perceived on each side of the path were beds of various kinds of flowers, most of which were curious to the eye, but rather offensive to the smell, such as tulips, daffodils &c. at the entrance were stationed among several others, Avarice, Pride and Folly, who performed the office of guides or directors to those who desired to visit the temple; the first was clothed in rags, and looked exceedingly thin and meagre, he held his hand on his pockets (which were filled with gold) endeavouring to conceal what they contain-

ed, and suspected every one that approached him was come to deprive him of his beloved metal; the next was gaily attired, and assumed a majestic air when any body came near him, deeming them almost unworthy of his notice. The third was very fantastically and foppishly apparelled, like a modern beau, his face was drawn up into a simper, the usual mark of a weak mind. Notwithstanding the unpromising appearance of those respectable guides, I observed, with surprise, a very large number of people applying to them for direction, and particularly the last, whose gay and whimsical appearance vastly allured and enchanted the ignorant and thoughtless. Having surveyed these, we moved on towards the temple, which I was informed by a pert young rake was the temple of Vice. "We are all, says he, bound for the same place, though we chuse to walk in different ways; those you see strolling in the middle of the path are your proud fellows—see how they strut.—Those dull raggamuffins under the trees are your miserly fellows; they love to grovel in obscurity; but as for us fine gentlemen, we are the happiest beings in the universe, we for ever dance in the circle of pleasure, and bask in the sunshine of the ladies favour, envied by the rest of our sex, I would have you shake off your gravity, honest friend, and bear us company." I declined it, and he immediately left me. The road now began to get rough and stony, and after much toil and difficulty we came at last to the temple, which having entered we were presented with a view of the power that presided there. She was seated on a gorgeous throne, arrayed in purple and gold, and appeared at a distance extremely beautiful, but upon a closer examination I perceived her face was painted, and on looking on her hinder parts, which she endeavoured, but in vain, to conceal, I found she was exceedingly deformed and misshapen; her attendants were numerous; amongst them I observed Licentiousness, with gouty hands and feet, Lust with a nose considerably abridged, Hypocrisy, with two faces, &c. and I remarked a lady who was continually changing her dress, she seemed to be a particular favourite of the deity of the

Appendix, 1767.

\* The soul's calm sunshine, and the heart's joy,  
 Is virtue's prize.

POPE.



structure, and was her tire-woman, her name I was told was Fashion.

And now, whilst the assembly was in the midst of mirth and jollity, a most hideous spectre made its appearance, accompanied by two others no less so; their forms resembled those of the furies as described by the poets; the first held in his hand a scourge of scorpions, and with a frowning aspect, and erected hand, stalked furiously in amongst them. Its companions were armed with poisoned arrows, with which they wounded all they came near; at the sight of these the whole congregation was terrified to distraction, some went into convulsions, others burst out into the most piteous cries and lamentations, nay (strange to think) some fell on their knees praying, and begging forgiveness for their sins: the name of this dreadful fiend, I was informed, was Remorse, and its two companions were Pain and Disease, and that they frequently broke in amongst them to their great terror and amazement.

I left this assembly struck with horror, and returned by the way I came; but determined since I had so far indulged my curiosity to gratify it fully in paying a visit to the other temple, and likewise to see if I could find more satisfaction there than I had yet experienced in my excursion. When I approached the path which led to it, I perceived it was narrow, but not unpleasant; on each side was a row of stately elms, which, with a number of rooks that were cawing in the branches, inspired the mind with awe and veneration; at the entrance of this road, stood two guides or directors, the name of the one was Religion, of the other Innocence; a pretty large number of people I observed came with an intention to go to the temple, but the terms proposed were so hard, and the rules and orders they were to observe in their passage, were thought so confining and destructive, that, though Religion displayed all her eloquence, and made use of the strongest persuasives in her power; and Innocence appeared in all the graces of a soft and mild address, an open and engaging aspect, and a winning behaviour, I found there were but few that could be prevailed upon to enter. As I stood here, making silent remarks, I accidentally turned my head, and beheld at a distance a man, who seemed pretty

far advanced in years, plainly attired, with a hat whose brims were parallel with the horizon, pondering in his mind which way would be most eligible for him to take: the road of Vice seemed most agreeable to his inclinations, but then he dreaded the censure of the world, which he would have unavoidably incurred had he openly declared himself one of the votaries of that power. At last Avarice (to whom I perceived he was no stranger) called to him, and directed him along a private way, where he might escape censure, and pass unmolested.—But to go on with my narration; methought after a few of us had gained admission, we proceeded towards the temple with great cheerfulness and alacrity, till we came to a thick wood cut into a number of vistas and shady walks, which were adorned with marble statues of philosophers, law-givers and poets; through the midst of it a serpentine river rolled slow and silent, the trees were filled with birds that “warbled their native wood-notes wild” in the most agreeable manner imaginable: At a distance was heard solemn music, and this assemblage of fine and noble objects naturally disposed our minds to serious thoughts, and studious musing; we seemed to be lifted above mortality, and our minds, abstracted from low terrene things, were led to contemplate the unspeakable joys of the spirits of just men made perfect in the mansions of unclouded felicity. These meditations, together with the awful stillness of the grove, diffused over our minds such a gentle serenity, and awakened such pleasing sensations, that it was with the utmost reluctance we left this delightful place, which we were informed was the residence of Contemplation; however we proceeded till we came in view of the temple, when we were sadly pestered with a malicious fiend called Calumny, who stood on an eminence which overlooked the path we were walking in, and let fly a great number of poisoned arrows, with which several of us were wounded; this terrified us extremely, and put us in the greatest consternation; at last Truth, who was stationed at the entrance of the temple, seeing our distress, came to our assistance, and spread over us her impenetrable shield which (like the ægis of Minerva in the



war with the giants) retorted the arrows of Calumny on himself, this so enraged the fiend, that he discharged his whole quiver amongst us; but all his efforts were now ineffectual for the buckler of Truth kept us secure; and after she had healed those that were wounded, and encouraged the disheartened, we were conducted by her into a spacious room in the temple, at the upper end of which, the goddess Virtue, was seated on a throne of ivory, with a scepter of silver in her hand, surrounded by a small number of votaries. Her aspect was benign and majestic, at once commanding esteem and reverence; she had several attendants, the principal of which were Chastity, Modesty, Sincerity, and Temperance. The first was clad in a white flowing robe pure and unspotted as the new fallen snow; her countenance though innocent and agreeable, had yet a little severity in it, which commanded respect and awe; the next person was exceedingly fair and lovely, her eyes were fixed on the ground, and her face overspread with blushes; Sincerity was calm and undesigning, open and engaging, dissimulation had never entered her breast, nor had falsehood corrupted her heart. Temperance had a constitution apparently strong and sound, the natural result of abstemiousness, and moderate living; health had embloomed his rosy cheeks, and tranquility evidently possessed his mind. As we pressed forward, the goddess smiled on us with ineffable sweetness, conveying into our minds a holy rapture, a divine enthusiasm, warmed with which, and emboldened by her mildness and affability, I approached the throne, and, in behalf of myself and companions, preferred the following address. "Teach us, O Virtue! to submit our passions, our irregular appetites and desires, to the guidance of Reason; to shun the speciously deceptive allurements of Vice, and persevere steadily in the way of well-doing; and instruct us we humbly beseech thee, for thou only canst, to perform true and acceptable worship to the great author of our being; the worship superiour to mode, divested of those narrow peculiarities by which that of every particular sect is distinguished; pure, genuine and unforced, not conveyed in studied and formal addresses, but flowing from the soul,

and offered up in unaffected simplicity and sincerity of heart; and teach us to copy every imitable perfection of our illustrious exemplar; that when the lamp of life shall be extinguished, and the soul freed from her corporeal incumbrance, she may enter with joy into the celestial regions of bliss and immortality, and receive from the great searcher of hearts, smiling from the throne of his benignity, that most exhilarating salutation of "Well done thou good and faithful servant enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

The tremor which the presenting of this address occasioned in my mind, being too great to be consistent with the calmness of sleep, I awoke.

Shipton upon Stour,

B. F.

Dec. 12. 1767.

For the P R I N T E R, &c.  
S. I. R,

I Have seen lately an extract from Blackstone's Commentaries, touching Esquires and Gentlemen, Yeomen, and the rest of the commonalty. Now an Esquire, or Almiger, is a very ancient title, and, it is presumed, the first mention of this title with us is in the time of the Conqueror. Mr. Selden, in his titles of honor, (a learned piece, and which, the great Mr. Locke says, a gentleman should never be without) fol. 689, edit. 1676, says that under Richard the Second we find the name of Esquire expressly given as a created and honorary title by patent. One John de Kingston was so by the patent in French, there exhibited, received into the state of a Gentleman and made an Esquire, that he might more honourably perform certain points and feats of arms in fighting with one Chevalier Franceys, who had challenged him. And it might be reasonably conceived, that the title of Esquire was then only such as was either such created, or otherwise acquired by service or employment. Chaucer, in his character of one, after the description of his knight, says, that

With him there was his sonne a young Squire,  
A lover, and a lustie Bachilere,  
With his locks crull as they were laid in presse,  
Of twenty years of age he was as I guesse.

And



And he had be sometime in Chivau-  
chie,  
In Plautdera, in Artoit, in Picardie,  
And born him well, as of so little space,  
In hope to stand in his father's grace.

Curteis he was, lowly, and serviceable,  
And kerst before his father at the table.

The necessary attendance of an Es-  
quire upon every knight in the elder  
ages, before Chaucer, is observable of  
Sir Francis Tias his recovering five  
pounds damages under Edward the  
First, in Wakefield Court, in York-  
shire, against one German Mercer,  
for arresting the horse of one Wil-  
liam Depton, that was his Esquire, to  
the disgrace and damage of the said  
Francis, and so making him to be un-  
attended.

As for gentlemen, though Sir Tho-  
mas Smith says, they may be made  
good cheap in this kingdom; yet, be-  
sides the instance of John de Kingston,  
we find it was an honourable title, and  
as such regarded by the Sovereign.  
Henry the sixth by the word *Nobilitati-  
mus*, creates Bernard Angevin, a Bur-  
delois, a Gentleman, and gives him  
arms for him and his heirs of his body,  
or his descendants; as also Bernard  
de Guares, a Norman. And so late as  
the time of King James the First, one  
James Allblas, a Burgo-master, of the  
Brill, in Holland, is made a Gentle-  
man, by the word *Nobilitatus*, and  
had arms assigned to him, which, in  
all examples of our charters of en-  
nobling, are given as a perpetual and  
necessary concurrence with Gentry.

I am, Sir,  
Your humble servant,  
Dec. 13, 1767. An ENGLISHMAN.

Extract of An Historical Account of  
a New Method of treating the Scurvy  
at Sea. By David Macbride, M. D.

**D**R. Macbride, being convinced,  
from the similarity of wort to  
the recent juices of sweet vegetables  
(which are known to cure the scurvy)  
that it would have the same salutary  
effect, made frequent attempts to have  
its efficacy ascertained: rather unfor-  
tunately, his endeavours proved long  
abortive; till at length Capt. Mac-  
bride of the Jason, (our author's bro-  
ther) who was bound for South Ame-  
rica, promised the wort should be  
tried, if an opportunity offered during  
his voyage. The four experiments

made by Mr. Young, surgeon of that  
ship, will be allowed, we believe, to  
tend greatly towards establishing the  
antiscorbutic reputation of this remedy.

The next evidence in support of Dr.  
Macbride's hypothesis is the account  
given by Mr. Badenach, surgeon of  
the Nottingham East-Indiaman, of  
six several trials made by him. From  
this gentleman's narrative we have ex-  
tracted the following case.

"Charles Wareham, seaman, aged  
about 22, naturally healthy, came  
home from India in the Pococke,  
some time before he went on board  
the Nottingham.

About the beginning of March  
1766, while the Nottingham lay at  
Gravesend, he was seized with a ca-  
tarrhal fever, from which he did not  
entirely recover until we got into the  
warm weather about the middle of  
April, being by that time a month at  
sea;—from this period, till the middle  
of May, he continued doing duty as  
an ordinary seaman.

About the 18th of May he com-  
plained of sore gums, fetid breath,  
and had a complexion deeply tinged  
with yellow. I gave him a lenient  
decoction of tamarinds and cream of  
tartar, together with a gargle for his  
mouth: but in spite of these, the scor-  
butic complaints increased fast during  
the remainder of May, and first week  
of June, so as to render him unfit for  
duty, and confine him below.

On the 8th of June, which was the  
first day he took the wort, he had the  
following scorbutic symptoms; his  
gums were spongy, swelled, painful,  
of a livid colour, and bled on the least  
touch; his breath was so fetid as to be  
offensive both to himself and mess-  
mates; he had an uneasy pain across  
the chest, with a difficulty of breath-  
ing, which increased upon the least  
exercise; his pulse was harder, and a  
little quicker than natural; the heat  
of his body was rather below the  
healthy standard; he was costive, and  
made high coloured urine, with a  
greasy scum on the surface; his legs  
and thighs were full of little pimply  
eruptions and livid spots; his hands  
were stiff and painful, and his legs al-  
ways swelled towards night, the skin  
being dry. The soreness of his mouth  
prevented him from eating solid food,  
so that he was often obliged to fast  
contrary



contrary to inclination, which rendered him very weak and low.

This day, I gave him one pint of the fresh made wort, boiled up with some pounded sea biscuit into a panado, and sweetened this mess with sugar, which was very agreeable and satisfactory; he drank another pint acidulated with elixir of vitriol, in the course of the day; thus he was provided with both meat and drink, and used nothing else. — The grains from whence the wort had been strained off, were applied as a poultice to the stiffened limbs, with the addition of a little sweet oil.

9th June — Used the same diet; — no alteration.

10th — The catching of breath (as he termed it) abated; sweated a little in the night. Used the wort and panado as before — to which I added a laxative bolus.

11th — The breathing still better; — the chills not so painful; — had Three loose stools. — The quantity of Wort increased to three pints in the day.

12th — Looseness continues: — the face more lively coloured; pain of the breast vanished; the skin more moist and the pains of the limbs much better. — Persists in the same course as before.

13th — In the night he was a good deal griped, which was succeeded by an increase of the looseness: — he continued to take the panado, but was ordered to abstain from drinking the wort, for fear of increasing the purging too much. — He got a decoction of the bark, with honey of roses and elixir of vitriol to wash his mouth with, by way of gargle.

14th — The looseness continued, but without griping, and all his complaints were better: used three pints of the wort.

15th — All the pains, both of breast and limbs, removed; eruptions mostly disappeared; mouth clean and gums not so spungy; he walked about cheerfully and was moderately loose.

16th — So well that he thought himself able to go upon deck to do duty; but the weather being rainy he got wet, and beside, found that strong exercise hurt his breast. — Used the wort as before.

17th. — Did his duty as a seaman; — used the same as before.

18th. — As on the preceding day. — The small quantity of malt, that I had provided, being now nearly exhausted, I was obliged to strike him off from the further use of the wort. — The consequence was, that in a few days the symptoms returned, for which I had recourse to the remedies generally used at sea, viz. laxative boluses and decoctions, with the *Pil. Scillit.* — I likewise tried sugar dissolved in four times its quantity of water, and used much in the same manner, and in nearly the same quantity as the wort; but all these had little effect, the patient being confined below for near four weeks after the wort was done — and in nearly the same condition as before he first began it.

On the 16th of July we came to an anchor at the island of Joanna, where this patient, with about forty others, went on shore, lived in a tent erected for the purpose, and by the use of fresh fruits and vegetable soups recovered in five days time.

From this case, and five similar ones, Mr. Badenach pronounces it probable, that the use of wort will prove extremely serviceable against the scurvy; and that, if aided by portable soup, sago, rice, fresh meat broths, and the like, there will be little danger of this disease; even in the longest cruizes.

The preparation of this wort by Mr. Badenach was thus: "The malt was ground daily in a hand mill, according to the quantity required:

Three measures of boiling water were poured on one of the ground malt, which was put into a large copper decoction-pot, and there left to stand for four hours, when it was strained off through a cloth, and each of the patients served with their allowance of it. — The wort was of a pale colour, sweetish, and very agreeable: a glass full of it, in a heat of 74 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, kept for 24 hours, perfectly sweet and fresh — but in 36 hours became vapid, sourish, and threw up a scum to the surface. — When the malt was boiled, it made a wort not so light and good, being high coloured, clammy, and did not run into fermentation



mentation so soon as that made by simple infusion, by six or eight hours.

When the sick become numerous, the water, to mash the ground malt, may be boiled after dinner in the ship's copper; and a small wooden vat may be placed in the galley for the purpose of brewing; the infusion may be strained through a piece of hair-cloth, and received into a clean wooden vessel, where it will keep sweet for about 30 hours."

All the precaution, says Dr. Macbride, at the conclusion, which seems necessary in administering the wort, is, to begin with a small quantity, and increase gradually as it is found to agree. When it purges too much, abstain or lessen the dose; or add as much of the Elixir of Vitriol as will make the drink gratefully sour; if it gripes so much as to create distress, give from fifteen to twenty drops of liquid Laudanum in two spoonfuls of cinnamon water at bed time.—I observe that neither of the gentlemen mixed currants or raisins with the panno, as I originally proposed: these fruits I should think would not only make the mess more grateful, but also render it more efficacious; therefore, where these are at hand, I would recommend them to be added in any future trial."

To the **AUTHOR** of the **LONDON MAGAZINE**.

**SIR,** **T**HERE is a phenomenon attending the body of man, as singular as common. That a person is shorter standing up than lying along, and shorter in the evening when he goes to bed, than in the morning when he rises. This remark was first made in England, and afterwards confirmed at Paris by Mr. Norand, a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences there, and by the abbot Fontana besides. The last found from a years experience that ordinarily in the night he gained five or six lines, and decreased near as much in the day.

The cause of which effect, so ancient, so common, but so lately perceived, proceeds from the different state, or condition, of the inter-vertebral annular cartilages.

The vertebra, or joints of the back bone, are kept separate, tho' fastened

by cartilages, which have a spring. These yield on all sides without any inflexion of the spine, to the weight of the head, and upper extremities, but this is done by very small and very imperceptible degrees, and most of all, where the upper parts of the body are loaded with any exterior weight. They restore themselves afterwards meerly by being freed from compression, so that a man is really taller after lying some time, than after he has walked, or carried a burden for a great while.

For this reason it is that in the day, and evening, while one is sitting or standing upright, the superior parts of the body, that weigh, or press, upon the inferior, compress these cartilages; the bony jointed work is contracted, and the superior parts of the body descend towards the inferior, and proportionally as the one approaches the other, the height of the stature diminishes.

Hence it was, that a fellow, inflicting himself for a soldier, by being took measure of over night, was found wanting in height and thereupon refused, but on repeating the gauge next morning, he answered the measure, and so was admitted.

On the contrary, in the night time when the body is laid abed, as it is in an horizontal situation or nearly so, the superior parts of the body do not then weigh, or but very little upon the inferior, the spring of the cartilages is unbent, and removes the vertebra from one another, the bony jointed work of the spine is dilated, the body is prolonged, and so one finds oneself about half an inch or more higher in stature in the morning, than when going to bed. This is the most natural, and simple reason that can be given for the different heights of the same person at different times.

Your's &c.

J. COOK.  
*Extract from a Pamphlet entitled, Thoughts on the Causes and Consequences of the Present high Price of Provisions.*

**A**CCORDING to this writer, "The present high price of provisions arises principally from two sources; the increase of our national debts, and the increase of our riches; that is, from the poverty of the public, and the wealth of private individuals."

Whoever



Whoever remembers the many millions annually borrowed, funded, and expended, during the last war, can be under no difficulty to account for its increase. To pay interest for these new funds, new taxes were every year imposed, and additional burthens laid on every comfort, and almost every necessary of life, by former taxes, occasioned by former wars, before sufficiently loaded. These must unavoidably increase the prices of them, and that in a much greater proportion than is usually understood: For a duty laid on any commodity does not only add the value of that duty to that commodity, but the dealer in it must advance the price double or treble times that sum; for he must not only repay himself the original tax, but must have compensation for his losses in trade by bad debts, and loss of interest by his increased capital. Besides this, every new tax does not only affect the price of the commodity on which it is laid, but that of all others, whether taxed or not, and with which, at first sight, it seems to have no manner of connection. Thus, for instance, a tax on candles must raise the price of a coat, or a pair of breeches; because, out of these, all the taxes on the candles of the wool-comber, weaver, and the tailor, must be paid: A duty upon ale must raise the price of shoes; because from them all the taxes upon ale drank by the tanner, leather-dresser, and shoemaker, which is not a little, must be refunded. No tax is immediately laid upon corn, but the price of it must necessarily be advanced; because, out of that, all the innumerable taxes paid by the farmer on windows, soap, candles, malt, hops, leather, salt, and a thousand others, must be repaid: So that corn is as effectually taxed, as if a duty by the bushel had been primarily laid upon it; for taxes, like the various streams which form a general inundation, by whatever channels they separately find admission, unite, at last, and overwhelm the whole. The man, therefore, who sold sand upon an ass, and raised the price of it during the late war, though abused for an imposition, most certainly acted upon right reasons; for though there were no new taxes then imposed either on sand or asses, yet he found by experience, that, from the taxes laid on almost all other

things, he could neither maintain himself, his wife, nor his ass, as cheap as formerly: He was therefore under a necessity of advancing the price of his sand, out of which alone all the taxes which he paid must be refunded. Thus the increase of taxes must increase the price of every thing whether taxed or not; and this is one principal cause of the present extraordinary advance of provisions, and all the necessities of life.

The other great source, from whence this calamity arises, is certainly our vast increase of riches. That our riches are amazingly increased within a few years, no one, who is the least acquainted with this country, can entertain a doubt: Whoever will cast his eyes on our public works, our roads, our bridges, our pavements, and our hospitals, the prodigious extension of our capital, and in some proportion that of every considerable town in Great Britain; whoever will look into the possessions and expences of individuals, their houses, furniture, tables, equipages, parks, gardens, clothes, plate, and jewels, will find every where round him sufficient marks to testify to the truth of this proposition. This great increase of private opulence is undoubtedly owing to the very same cause which increased our national debt; that is, to the enormous expences and unparalleled success of the late war; and indeed very much arises from that very debt itself. Every million funded is in fact a new creation of so much wealth to individuals, both of principal and interest; for the principal being easily transferrable operates exactly as so much cash; and the interest, by enabling so many to consume the commodities on which taxes are laid for the payment of it, in a great measure produces annually an income to discharge itself. Of all the enormous sums then expended, little besides the subsidies granted to German princes, was lost to the individuals of this country, though the whole was irrecoverably alienated from the public; all the rest annually returning into the pockets of the merchants, contractors, brokers, and stock-jobbers, enabled them to lend it again to the public on a new mortgage the following year. Every emission of paper-credit by bank-notes, exchequer and navy bill



bills, so long as they circulate, answer all the purposes of so much additional gold and silver, as their value amounts to. If we add to these the immense riches daily flowing in since that period from our commerce, extended over every quarter of the globe, from the new channel of trade opened from America, and the amazing sums imported from the East Indies, it will not sure be difficult to account for the opulence of the present times, which has enabled men to increase their expences, and carry luxury to a pitch unknown to all former ages.

The effects of this vast and sudden increase of riches are no less evident than their cause. The first, and most obvious effect of the increase of money, is the decrease of its value, like that of all other commodities; for money being but a commodity, its value must be relative, that is, dependant on the quantity of itself, and the quantity of the things to be purchased with it. In every country where there is great plenty of provisions, and but little money, these provisions must be cheap, that is, a great deal of them will be exchanged for a little money; on the contrary, where there are but little provisions in proportion to the number of consumers, and a great plenty of money, or what passes for money, there they will inevitably be dear; that is, a great deal of money must be given to purchase them. These effects must eternally follow their causes in all ages, and in all countries; and that they have done so, the history of all countries in all ages sufficiently inform us. The value of money at the time of the Norman conquest was near twenty times greater than at present; and it has been gradually decreasing from that period, in proportion as our riches have increased. It has decreased not less than one-third during the present century; and I believe one-half at least of that third since the commencement of the last war, which, I doubt not, could it be exactly computed, would be found to be in due proportion to the increase of its quantity, either in real or fictitious cash; and that the price of provisions is advanced in the same proportion, during the same period.

The increase of money does not only operate on the price of provisions

by the diminution of its own value, but by enabling more people to purchase, and consequently to consume them; which must unavoidably likewise increase their scarcity, and that must still add more to their price. Twenty rich families will consume ten times as much meat, bread, butter, soap, and candles, as twenty poor families consisting of the same number; and the prices of all these must certainly rise in proportion to the demand. This effect of the increase of wealth in many countries of Europe, is very visible at this day, and in none more than in the northern parts of this island, who having of late acquired riches by the introduction of trade, manufactures, and tillage, can now well afford to eat roast beef, and therefore consume much of those cattle, with which they were formerly glad to supply us; and will not part with the rest, but at prices greatly advanced. The consumption of every thing is also amazingly increased from the increase of wealth in our metropolis, and indeed in every corner of this kingdom; and the manner of living, throughout all ranks and conditions of men, is no less amazingly altered. The merchant who formerly thought himself fortunate, if in a course of thirty or forty years, by a large trade and strict oeconomy, he amassed together as many thousand pounds, now acquires in a quarter of that time double that sum, or breaks for a greater, and vies all the while with the first of our nobility, in his houses, table, furniture, and equipage: The shopkeeper, who used to be well contented with one dish of meat, one fire, and one maid, has now two or three times as many of each; his wife has her tea, her card-parties, and her dressing-room; and his prentice has climbed from the kitchen-fire to the front-boxes at the play-house. The lowest manufacturer, and the meanest mechanic, will touch nothing but the very best pieces of meat, and the finest white bread; and, if he cannot obtain double the wages for being idle, to what he formerly received for working hard, he thinks he has a right to seek for a redress of his grievances, by riot and rebellion. Since then the value of our money is decreased by its quantity, our consumption



sumption increased by universal luxury, and the supplies, which we used to receive from poorer countries, now also grown rich, greatly diminished, the present exorbitant price of all the necessaries of life can be no wonder."

*Anecdotes in the Life of John Petitot, Enamel-Painter.*

HE was born at Geneva in the year 1607, and was designed to be a jeweller; but by his frequent employment in enamelling, he acquired such a fine taste and tone of colouring, that one Bordier, who afterwards became his brother-in-law, advised him to attach himself to portrait-painting, believing he might thereby carry on his art to greater perfection; and though they both wanted several colours which they could not bring to bear the fire, they succeeded to admiration; for Petitot did the heads and hands, (in which his colouring was excellent) and Bordier painted the hair, draperies and grounds. Agreeing in their work and their projects, they set out together for Italy, where staying some time, and conversing with the best chymists there, they improved themselves in the preparation of their colours; but for the completion of their success they went to England, where they found Sir Theodore de Mayern, first physician to K. Cha. I. and a great chymist, who by experiments had discovered the principal colours to be used for enamel, and the proper means of vitrifying them, which by their beauty surpassed all the enamelling of Venice and Limoges. Sir Theodore Mayern introduced Petitot to K. Cha. I. who retained him in his service, and gave him a lodging in Whitehall. Vandyke being then in London, and seeing some designs of Petitot's at a Goldsmith's, desired his acquaintance, and advised Petitot to apply himself to the painting of portraits in general; and what portraits he painted after Vandyke, were esteemed his best pictures. K. Cha. I. went often to see him work, taking pleasure both in painting and chymical experiments; to which Sir Theodore had given him a taste. Petitot painted that monarch, and all the royal family, several times. After the tragical end of that king, he went

Appendix, 1767.

to Paris in 1649. K. Cha. II. going into France in 1651, during his stay there visited Petitot, and often sat with him; then it was that his name became eminent, and that all the court of France grew fond of being painted in enamel. When King Charles returned into England, Lewis XIV. retained Petitot in his service, gave him a pension and a lodging in the Louvre. These new favours, added to a considerable fortune he had acquired, induced him to marry Margaret Cuper in 1651. The famous minister, Drelinecourt, performed the ceremony at Charenton. Bordier now became his brother-in-law, and ever remained in strict union with Petitot, and they lived together till their families grew too numerous, which obliged a separation. Their friendship was founded on the harmony of their sentiments, and their reciprocal merits, much more than a principle of interest. By their discoveries and labours they had gained a million of livres, which they divided at Paris, and continued friends, without ever having a quarrel, or even a misunderstanding between them, in the space of 51 years. Petitot painted Lewis XIV. Mary-Ann of Austria, his mother, and Mary-Theresa, his wife, several times. As he was a zealous protestant, at the revocation of the edict of Nantz in 1685, afraid of being taken up, he demanded the king's permission to retire to Geneva; who finding him pressing, and fearing he should escape, cruelly caused him to be arrested and sent to fort l'Eveque, where the famous Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, was appointed to instruct him; yet neither the eloquence of that great prelate, nor the terrors of a dungeon, could prevail; Petitot was not convinced: but the vexation and confinement threw the good old man, now near eighty, into a violent fever; of which the king being informed, ordered him to be released. Then he went with his wife to Geneva in 1685, after having lived at Paris 36 years. One of his greatest talents was, to conceal the beauty of his pencil, and the labour and study that his art particularly required. That patience which is inseparable from the tediousness of working in enamel, was no check to him. He might have

4 R

said



said as Zeuxis did to those painters that bragged of their dispatch: "I am a long time indeed finishing my works, but what I paint is for eternity." The king and queen of Poland desiring to have their pictures painted by Petitot, though then above 80, sent the originals to Paris, thinking he was there. The gentleman charged with the commission, not finding him there, went to Geneva: the queen was represented sitting on a trophy, holding the king's picture. As there were two heads in the same piece, they gave him 100 louisd'ores: he executed it as if he had been in the flower of his age. Petitot may be called the inventor of painting in enamel; though his brother-in-law, Bordier, made several attempts before him, and Sir Theodore de Mayern had facilitated the means of employing the most beautiful colours, it was still Petitot that completed the work. Petitot made use of gold and silver plates, and rarely enamelled on copper. When he first came into vogue, his price was twenty louisd'ores, which he soon raised to forty. His life was always exemplary, and his end was the same, preserving his usual candour and ease of temper to his last hour. He was about painting of his wife's picture when a distemper carried him off in one day, in the year 1691, aged 84.

*Further Extract from Thoughts, Essays, and Maxims. By Charles Howard, Esq; of Greystock in Cumberland.*

**A**L religions, when divested of power, condemn persecution; and most religions, when powerful, have persecuted. This proves not the rectitude of persecution, but the tyrannic disposition of man. In a Roman Catholic it must be wrong, because he asserts that his church is infallible; therefore all force or persecution to support it by undue influence or interest, is superfluous, and tends only to compel men to profess what they do not believe. Such men living in the profession of a lie become hypocrites; and when in that state of mind, for worldly reasons and temporal motives, they are compelled to assist at religious ceremonies, and partake of mysteries, they are guilty of sacrilege in approaching those ceremonies of which they are unworthy; and the

party that so compels them is *particeps criminis*. In a protestant it is wrong because directly opposite and contrary, to what he has always professed; namely, liberty of conscience, and no constraint upon the mind of man with regard to religion, wherein our happiness here and hereafter, is so immediately concerned. It is moreover injurious to civil society, trade and commerce, of which he professes himself the greatest promoter, as it often occasions the emigration of great numbers of the most useful and most industrious people out of his country. It is immoral and uncharitable, because by making people deny what they do believe, or profess what they do not, they are rendered uneasy and unhappy in their own minds. After their recantation, or what in Ireland is called *swallowing the scorpion*, their minds are unhinged; and their internal happiness is so affected by their future hopes being destroyed, that by way of dissipation, or, if I may be allowed the expression, by way of flying from themselves, they are hurried on into every pleasurable vice. Hence the too frequent and too vicious habit of abandoning for life all places of divine worship. In a word, we should never forget, that he is still of his own opinion, who is convinced against his will.—Such a situation may, alas! be justly stiled hell upon earth.

To conclude: Persecution, in Roman Catholics, makes men hypocrites, by forcing them to profess what they do not believe: In Protestants, it makes men libertines and unhappy, by compelling them to deny what they do believe; and, in both cases, all real hopes of future bliss, so satisfactory to the mind, are destroyed.

*Notes on the foregoing.*

**S I R,**  
**A**S you may admit the thoughts of a Roman Catholic on persecution, I do not, in the least doubt your readiness to give the thoughts of a Protestant, a place also in your Magazine; especially as there shall be nothing in them justly offensive to an author of so high a rank, as the heir apparent of the Duke of Norfolk. He begins with saying, "All religions, when divested of power, condemn persecution; and most religions, when powerful, have persecuted." With me,



me, here is something that will not bear a strict and accurate examination. The term, religions, should have been professions of religion: for religion, justly defined, is "the creature's supreme reverence of the Creator, and of his laws," which in the very nature and spirit of the reverence, can never, in any circumstance or condition, persecute, i. e. forcibly compel men to deny what they do believe: For thus our author defines persecution, and, I think, very justly. But whenever such force is applied, it can with no propriety be said to be the effort of religion: It cannot, because religion is the sole result of conviction and choice; but force, as he well observes, makes men hypocrites.

He distinguisheth the conduct of all religions, by adventitious circumstances, viz. when divested of power, and when powerful. I would take the liberty to observe, that religion knows of no difference in her spirit and disposition: Her power is always on the side of truth, and can never deviate from it. A power that will dispose to persecute, cannot be a proper investiture of religion: And in truth, religion and such power cannot come into any alliance; it can be no proper appendage or concomitant of religion. What religion condemns in one case it equally does in another; because persecution is, confessedly, a tyrannical disposition.

I cannot but be astonished at the reasoning of our Essayist, who thus argues, "In a Roman Catholic persecution must be wrong, because he asserts that his church is infallible, and therefore all force is superfluous—That in a protestant it is wrong, because directly opposite and contrary to liberty of conscience, and no restraint upon the mind, which he has always professed." This, I own, has given me reason to suspect a snake in the grass; and that when a Roman Catholic opposes the wrong in the Protestant, to the wrong in the Roman Catholic that persecutes, from the infallibility of the one profession, and from the professed rights of conscience and a freedom from constraint avowed by the other—I am unavoidably induced to conclude, that under the idea of the infallibility he must have a reserved meaning of the word persecution: and that in the sense of his

church, whatever measures she may pursue to bring men into the true faith, are not to be deemed persecution.—If indeed his church retains a just claim to infallibility, the belief of the Roman Catholick, then it is impossible she can do wrong.—What she does must not be called persecution, but rather, wholesome severities. These notes the author of the Thoughts, and Essays, and Maxims, will not be offended with; because what we Protestants call persecution, has, in every age and nation, since the papal church has had an existence, been exercised by her on what she deemed heretical depravity, when within her power.

JOHN LOCKE.

*Abstract of an Act, passed this Session of Parliament, to explain and amend an Act passed last Session relative to the Amendment and Preservation of the publick Highways. (See p. 397.)*

BY an act passed last session of parliament, intituled, An act to explain, amend, and reduce into one act of parliament, the several statutes for the amendment and preservation of the publick highways of this kingdom; it is amongst other things enacted, "That no waggon, having the wheels bound with streaks, or tire, of a less breadth than two inches and a half, when worn, or being set or fastened on with rose-headed nails, shall go or be drawn with more than three horses; and that every owner or driver of any such waggon shall forfeit all such horses above the number three, with all gears, bridles, halters, and accoutrements, to the sole benefit of any persons who shall seize the same;" with a proviso next after the said clause, containing particular restrictions as therein mentioned: And whereas great inconveniencies have arisen, and may arise, from the said clause, which require an immediate remedy. Therefore it is enacted that as well the said clause as the said proviso, and every thing therein contained, is repealed and made void to all intents and purposes.

And it is further enacted, That nothing in the said recited act concerning the number of horses, shall extend to any carts, waggons, or other carriages employed only in carrying any one stone, block of marble, cable rope, piece of metal, or timber, or to



such ammunition or artillery, as shall be for his majesty's service.

And act 14 and 15 Hen. VIII. for altering highways in the Weald of Kent; and act 26 Hen. VIII. intitled, A Bill for the Highways in the County of Suffex, which were repealed by the act of the last session (great benefit having arisen from them) are revived, and to be in full force.

Nothing in the recited or present acts, touching the making and returning lists of persons qualified to be surveyors of the highways, and the appointment of such surveyors; nor the repeal of part of the act of 3 Wil. and Mary, relating to such surveyors, are to extend to the city of Bristol; but the several acts, previous to the recited act of the last session, relative to surveyors, and to the cleansing, lighting, &c. the streets in Bristol, are to be in force, and fully executed. The number of qualified persons, directed by act 3 Wil. and Mar. to be returned, in the lists for each parish, to the justices, as far as concerns Bristol, is to consist of ten at the least; and all appointments of surveyors, within the said city, under the act of the last session, are from henceforth declared void.

*Uncommon Distress at Sea.*

Philadelphia, Oct. 31.

**T**HE following is a circumstantial account of the sufferings of a number of men, belonging to the ship Sally, Capt. Tabry, four of whom were brought in here the 24th ult. by Capt. Powell, and relate, that on the 8th of August last, in lat. 25, being then on board the brig Sally, Captain Tabry, bound from this port for Hispaniola, with a load of lumber, and having a strong gale of wind, the brig was laid too under her main-stay sail till ten o'clock the next morning, when she was hove on her beam ends, and in less than five minutes turned keel upwards, so that they had only time to cut away the lanyards of her main mast. There were on board Anthony Tabry, master, Humphrey Mans, mate, Joseph Sherver, Samuel Brs, John Burna, mariners, who were drowned: Six other mariners, viz. Peter Toy, Daniel Cultain, John Davis, Alexander Landerry, Peter Mayes, and William Hammon, having got hold of the top-masts which floated along side,

tied it to the stern, and supported themselves by it, till above five o'clock in the evening, when the cabin-boy swam to the hull and threw them a rope, by which they got on the bottom of the vessel, where they were still in a dismal plight; the first want that invaded them was drink, this drove away all thought of meat. The main mast with all the rigging, the lanyards having been cut away, came up along side, from which they got the wreath (a square hoop which binds the head of the mast) with which, and a bolt of a foot long, they went to work on her bottom, in the meantime keeping their mouths moist, as well as they could, by chewing the fluff off her bottom, she not having any barnacles, being lately cleaned, and some lead which was on her bow, and drinking their own water. In four days time Peter Toy died raving for drink, whose body they threw off the vessel the next day. In this manner did they work for six days, without meat, drink, or sleep, not daring to lie down for fear of falling off the vessel; the sixth day they got a hole in the brig, where they found a barrel of bottled beer; this they drank very greedily. They soon got another parcel, when one of them put the others on an allowance. The eleventh day of their being on the wreck, they got a barrel of pork, which they were obliged to eat raw. As to sleep, as soon as they got a hole through the vessel's bottom, they pulled out a great number of staves and shingles, and made a platform in the same place, but so small it was, that when they wanted to turn, they were obliged to wait till the sea hoisted the vessel, and when she fell again with the sea, they were almost froze to death. Thus did these poor miserable fellows live for thirteen or fourteen days: After they got the pork, they made a kind of net with a hoop, some shingles and ropes, which they got from the mast; this they let in the sea, with some pork, and caught a few small fish, which, with two or three mice they caught on board the brig, afforded them several most delicious repasts, raw as they were: this lasted but a few days as they could not catch any more, when they were obliged to return to their pork, which was become quite putrid by the salt water.



water getting to it. To their great joy on the 1st of September, in lat. 26, 15, long. 70, 10, at four o'clock in the afternoon, they could just perceive a vessel to windward of them, which seemed to stand some time for them, but soon put about and stood from them; it was then they despaired, as that morning they had drank the last bottle of their beer, and that one was all they had; for that day they worked hard to get at the casks of water in the hold, but they were so far from them that they could not have got at them in a long time: About sun half an hour high, the vessel stood for them, and came so near that they perceived a piece of canvas that they on the wreck supported on a board, bore down for it, and about seven or eight o'clock took them on board; she was the brig Norwich, Capt. Robert Noyes. Thus were they relieved when death stared them in the face, by a captain who used them very kindly, gave them food and cloaths as their own were rotted off their backs, washed their sores, and gave them plaisters, as they were almost raw from head to foot with the heat of the sun and salt water, which, in many places, had eaten holes in their flesh. On the 8th they fell in with Capt. Powell, for this port, who took four of them (the other, William Hammon, was so ill that he could not be removed from on board Capt. Noyes's brig) used them kindly, of which these poor fellows are quite sensible, and brought them in here, as above.

*Solutions to the Questions in London Magazine, p. 592. By Master John Hoyland, of the Free School, Sheffield.*

**QUESTION I.** By considering the question, it is evident, that the ship would arrive at the desired sound in five days.

**Question II.** Here 10 miles = 17600 yards. And according to the question the terms of progression will be 17600, 17599, 17598, &c. in a descending geometrical series, whose first or greatest term is  $17600 = a$ ; least term = 0, and common ratio  $\frac{17599}{17600} = r$ , and by a rule in Eadon's Arithmetician's Guide (p. 256.) the sum

of such a series is  $\frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r}$

$$\frac{17600 \times \frac{17599}{17600}}{1 - \frac{17599}{17600}} = 309760000 \text{ yards} = 176000 \text{ miles. The ans.}$$

*How to construct Pumps so as to draw Water equally easy from all Kinds of Depths.*

**T**HIS may be done by proportioning the diameter of the pump-bore in such a manner to its length, (supposing the diameter to be the same from top to bottom) as that a pipe of any given length may not contain either more or less water than another pipe which is either longer or shorter; and then the weight of the column of water to be raised will be the same in each. But, as these proportions (either for want of skill or industry) have been generally neglected by common pump-makers, I have, for their convenience, calculated the following table to inches and hundredth parts of an inch in the Diameter of the pump bore, from ten feet to one hundred in perpendicular height, at which the pump is to discharge the water above the surface of the well.

'Tis true, that the wideness or narrowness of the pump-bore, in any other part besides that in which the piston or bucket works, does not make the pump raise more or less water, nor needs any more or less power to work it, except what may arise from the friction of the water in a bore above or below the part where the piston works, being narrower than that part is; and therefore, if it be somewhat wider both above and below the piston, the pump will work the easier.

In the following calculation, I have supposed the handle of the pump to be a lever increasing the power five times, that is, the part of the handle between the axis and the end where the power is applied, to be five times as long as the part between the axis and the top of the pump rod.

I have often found that a man of ordinary strength can work a pump four inches in diameter of the bore, and



and thirty feet long, and discharge 27 gallons and about two pints of water, English wine measure, in a minute; and he has told me that he could hold it out so for an hour.

Now, if it be required to find the diameter of a pump that shall raise water with the same ease from any other depth, look for that depth in the first column of the table; and against it in the second you have the diameter of the bore in inches and hundredth parts of an inch required; and in the third column you find the quantity of water, in gallons and pints, that may be discharged by one man in a minute of time. I have seen a table of this sort, in print, that was calculated by the late ingenious Mr. Booth, above twenty years ago; but on examining it, I found a few typographical errors in the centesimal parts which induced me to re-calculate the whole; and I thought it not amiss to calculate to the height of an hundred feet, Mr. Booth's going no higher than eighty.

Height of the pump in feet above the surface of the well.	Diameter of the bore.		Water discharged per minute in wine measure.	
	Inches	100 parts	Gallons	Pints
10	6	93	81	6
15	5	66	54	4
20	4	50	40	7
25	4	38	32	6
30	4	20	27	2
35	3	70	23	3
40	3	46	20	3
45	3	27	18	1
50	3	10	16	3
55	2	95	14	7
60	2	84	13	5
65	2	73	12	4
70	2	62	11	5
75	2	53	10	7
80	2	45	10	2
85	2	38	9	5
90	2	31	9	1
95	2	25	8	5
100	2	19	8	1

However great the height of the pump be, the piston or bucket must

always work within 32 feet of the surface of the well; otherwise no water will ever be got above it; for the pressure of the atmosphere will raise water no more than 32 or 33 feet high, by the piston's taking off the air from the column so raised. And the weight of the air lifted by the piston, is always equal to the weight of the water that rises below it. For which reason, the pump will work just as easily, if the piston were always below the surface water in the well, as it does when the piston is 32 feet above that surface, provided the weight of the handle balances the weight of the pump rod: So that all that is gained by the pressure of the atmosphere, in this case, is the saving of the expence of 32 feet in the metal of which the pump rod is made.

The quantity of water contained in a pipe of either of the above heights and diameters is, at a mean rate, 4523 cubic inches, or 19 gallons and an half.

If the part of the pump-bore be round and true in which the piston works, it is no matter whether the rest of the bore be round or square; so that it might be made of slips of deal or wainscot joined together by nails, and pitched without and within, to preserve it from rotting, and keep it air and water-tight.

The opennels below the valves should be as large as the pump-bore will admit of; for when they are narrow, the water is, as it were, wire-drawn in passing through them; and has too much friction on account of its velocity in these apertures.

JAMES FERGUSON.

Question by Master Hoyland.

**N**EAR Don's green banks, in fertile Yorkshire, [fair: Stands Sheffield, blest with a sagacious  
"In whom at once Minerva's wit is seen, [ruin.  
"Diana's chasteness, and the Graces  
"Would you the age of this fair charmer know,  
"Pray solve the equation which you'll find below?

$[x^5 + 40a^3x^3 + 80a^4x = 10ax^4 + 32a^5 + 80a^3x^2]$ . Here  $a = 9$  and  $x$  represents the lady's age, which is required by a simple equation, and without extracting a root.

The



*The Life of Pope Sixtus V. continued from our Volume for 1766, p. 530.*

**W**E left Montalto assuming a new behaviour, upon being raised to the purple; and a few strictures more, of his artful management, will be necessary before we enter upon the most interesting period of his life.

In March 1572, Pope Pius, his patron, departed this life. "When the cardinals had performed their last duty to this holy man, after the usual manner, they entered the conclave. Montalto, who was one of the number, did not seem to give himself the least trouble or concern about the election, and lived altogether in his apartment, like a monk in his cell, without ever stirring out, except to his devotions. He affected privacy and a total ignorance of all the cabals and intrigues of the several factions. When any cardinal asked him to enter into his party, he answered with the greatest appearance of simplicity and indifference, "That for his part, he was of no manner of consequence; that as he had never been in the conclave before, he was afraid of making some false step, and should, therefore, leave the affair to be conducted wholly by people of greater knowledge and experience." By these means he avoided engaging himself to any party.

A behaviour so contrary to what it was before he put on the purple, gave reason for suspicion to some quick-sighted people; and Cardinal Gambara, who wanted to draw him into his interest, seeing he could not prevail upon him, and that he was determined to have no concern with any side or faction, said to him with some sharpness, "I would advise you to let this method of proceeding alone till another time, for you have no chance at present."

It was matter of surprize to most people, that a man who had spirit and resolution enough to oppose the whole senate of Venice, at the peril of his life, and had so many broils and fierce contentions with his superiors about trifles, should become on a sudden so calm and temperate, as to sit altogether inactive and supine in so important a concern as the election of a pope. But he did not much

trouble himself about what the publick thought, and left them to give their opinions of his conduct as they pleased. When any one asked him, who he thought was the fittest person to be Pope, he said, "They were all so worthy men, and so thoroughly well qualified to govern the church, that, upon his conscience, he could not tell; but wished he had as many voices as there were cardinals, that he might vote for every one of them."

As he was canting one day in this strain to Cardinal Farneze, the Cardinal said smartly to him, "Other people may swallow this, Sir, but it won't go down with me."

It was very remarkable in this conclave, that the election of Cardinal Buon Compagnon was begun and finished in five hours time, without any opposition, or the tedious formality of examinations and scrutinies which are generally entered into by the heads of opposite parties. It happened the 13th of May, 1572. Montalto had heard nothing of the matter, till they were conducting him to the chapel to be adored; when Cardinal Alexandrino knocking at the door of his apartment as they went by, said, "Come along with us, we have chosen a Pope," upon which he followed them to the chapel where the adoration was performed; and Buon Compagnon took the name of Gregory XIII; the college of cardinals walking before him in procession from the conclave.

Montalto expressed a great deal of joy, and told his Holiness, when he had an opportunity in private, "That he had never wished for any thing so much in his life, and that he should always remember his goodness and the favours he received from him in Spain."

The Pope seemed to believe what he said, but did not shew him any particular regard, or employ him in any sort of business during his pontificate, leaving him to enjoy his privacy and retirement. He nevertheless took all opportunities of making his court to the Pope's family, especially Cardinal Buon Compagnon his nephew; and as he had now little else to do, betook himself again to his studies; and finished his Commentary upon St. Ambrose, which he published and



and dedicated to his Holiness, who received it very civilly, without however shewing him any extraordinary mark of favour or respect; on the contrary, he treated him, all the while he was Pope, with a coolness that approached very near to contempt.

Some were of opinion, that his close attachment to, and the uncommon favours he had received from the late Pope, who was no favourite with Gregory, were the occasion of this neglect. Besides, he still looked upon him as a rigid and severe man, tho' he had of late put on that appearance of candour and simplicity. Others imagined, that his holiness, who had discovered in the course of his acquaintance with him in Spain, that he was of a bold and enterprizing spirit, would not trust him with any share in the management of affairs for that reason. This coolness of the Pope confirmed Montalto in his resolution (as he said) not to trouble himself any more with the concerns of this world; and he immediately bought a small house, near St. Maria Maggiore, where he lived a very private and retired life, with few domestics, seldom stirring out, except upon the most pressing occasions. To amuse himself, he was constantly making some little addition to it; and when he came afterwards to be pope, raised it into a magnificent palace, with noble gardens, fountains, statues, groves, walks, &c. and called it the Palace of Peretti.

Cardinal Alexandrino, the nephew of Montalto's late patron Pius V. supported him, however, spoke upon all occasions in his favour, and procured of the pope for him, the bishoprick of Fermo, worth a thousand crowns a year more than that of St. Agatha: But Montalto, who was resolved to live in Rome, that he might be ready to take the advantage of any opportunity that favoured his designs, after he had drawn the cardinals into his net, seemed very indifferent about it, and did not express so much satisfaction as was expected. However, he went to wait upon the Pope to thank him for his great bounty and generosity to him. While he pretended to be thus suppliant and regardless of what pass-

ed in the world, nothing happened (how minute or inconsiderable soever) but he was informed of it. There was a chaplain that lived with him, whom he had educated with as much care and tenderness, as if he had been his near relation. This man, who was of a cunning, subtle disposition, insinuated himself into different companies, picked up all the news, pryed into every secret, and related the whole to his patron, who entered it into a little book to be made use of at a proper time.

As he had now acquired the character of great sanctity, and was esteemed a very learned divine, many people had recourse to him for comfort or advice in their affliction or scruples of conscience, thinking themselves happy, if they could obtain his ear in confession. When he was aware of this, he gave them sufficient opportunities, going sometimes to one church, and sometimes to another, especially to that of the Holy Apostles, where he sat hearing confessions two hours after morning, and as long after evening service: At which times he would artfully draw out of people, not only their own private sins, but every thing that was done in the houses of their acquaintance, with whatever else they knew of the public concerns.

The young and dissolute, the grave and sedate, the common people and magistrates, all resorted to him; and as he affected an appearance of great modesty and simplicity, they unboresomed themselves to him without fear or reserve. This made him so exact in the administration of justice, when he came to be pope; as there was no vice, or scandal, or enormity of any kind, either in the court or city, but he was acquainted with it in all its circumstances.

Father Sarnano was likewise of service to him in this respect, and to furnish himself with another spy, that he could depend upon in ordinary occurrences, he sent for Philip, one of his brother Anthony's sons, who was taken away from school at his father's death, and had no other relation that was either able or willing to give him any further education. When he came to Rome, his uncle bought him a suit of coarse cloaths, without the



least finery or ornament about them; so that cardinal Alexandrino, coming to visit Montalto one day, and seeing a country boy in the house, asked who he was, and being told, he said, "I should not have suspected him to have been a cardinal's nephew; indeed, brother, you ought to cloath him in a better manner." But though he was so careless of his dress, and in other respects seemed to take no more notice of him, than if he had not been his nephew, he sent him to school to father Migali, a jesuit, to whom he gave a strict charge not to neglect his education, and seemed much pleased, when he found he had a genius for letters, often saying to him, "If you will endeavour to make yourself a scholar, you may possibly be the support of our poor family; I have done what lies in my power, you must now try what you can do." But before he had been long under the tuition of Migali, he was unfortunately killed in a quarrel by some of his school-fellows, being only seventeen years old.

His uncle, who loved him tenderly, though he seemed to have but little regard for him in public, was so shocked at this unforeseen accident, that he had much ado to disguise his grief; however, as he found it absolutely necessary, he put on an air of unconcern, and did not appear to be much affected with it. For when some of his friends asked him, if he did not design to apply to the pope for justice upon the murderers, he said, "It would be affronting his holiness to press him to that which he was naturally inclined to," and told another person, who came (as he said) to comfort him in his affliction, "That he was much obliged to him for being more concerned upon that occasion, than he was himself."

One of the cardinals seeming surprized, that he did not prosecute the authors of his nephew's death, he said, "that his affection to his relations ought not to make him offend against God; that he could not revenge the death of his nephew, without wounding his conscience, and endangering his salvation, which he would not do upon any earthly consideration;" at which the cardinal could hardly forbear smiling, and when he

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went away, said, "Truly, sir, you are a mighty good christian!" and reporting it to Farnese, who could not endure him, he said, "such is the penance that they must undergo, who aspire to the papacy."

The reader may, perhaps, be at a loss to know how this sort of behaviour could any ways promote Montalto's design upon the papacy; for which reason it is necessary to acquaint him, that most of the popes, after their advancement to that dignity, have brought a parcel of poor, hungry nephews, and other relations, to Rome; and not only given them the best places and preferments, but sometimes entrusted them with the sole power and management of affairs, which they have generally made use of to plunder the church, often alienating its dominions and revenues; so that the cardinals are very cautious how they chuse a person that has a numerous family, or is remarkably fond of his relations. This custom gave birth to the word, *il Nipotismo*, or *Nepherwism* (if I may be indulged the same liberty of expression that the Italians make use of) from *Nipote*, a Nephew.

He had two other nephews left, Alexander, the brother of him that was killed, not quite fifteen years old; and Michael, the son of Camilla, about the same age, whom he afterwards obliged to take the name of Peretti. Of these two youths, he began to take particular care, though in secret, and sent one of them to be educated at Bologna, the other at Ascoli, procuring them some little appointments, through the assistance of Sarnano, who often recommended them to cardinal Alexandrino, pretending to be surprized, that Montalto would take no notice of so near relations, nor ever suffer them to come near him; and when Alexandrino spoke to Montalto of it, he said, "that his age and infirmities admonished him to think no more of flesh and blood, or concern himself any longer about the things of this world, as his poor soul now demanded all his care."

Montalto was the principal instrument that put Gregory upon making the famous reformation in the calendar, presided at the meetings held at his house for that purpose,



and it was called, in compliment to the pope, the Gregorian stile, or calendar.

Gregory having made a promotion of cardinals, the streets were crouded with prelates and cardinals going and returning from felicitating them on their promotion. But Montalto, who pretended to be infirm, and almost dying for the three last years, was very slow in paying his compliments, and took almost two months to wait upon them: As there was at least three days betwixt every visit, he used to make apologies for being so tardy in performing his duty, and said, "His infirmities and great age would not permit him to be so early in his congratulations as he could wish, but that his inclination was good, tho' his body was weak." They could not guess at his motive for affecting to seem old and infirm; for if any one enquired of his age, he told them he was many years older than he really was. To act consistently, he very seldom went to consistories; and when he did, would lean upon some body's arm, as if he was not able to support himself. In coming out from any congregation, he never troubled himself about order or precedence, but used to stay behind the rest; and if there was any stair-case to ascend or descend, would be a quarter of an hour betwixt going up or down every five or six steps, to take breath, as if he was almost spent; so that he was often saluted in a manner that would not have been agreeable to any body else; "God help you, poor old man, you have almost run your race."

When he went one day to wait upon the cardinal of Austria, who was come to Rome upon affairs of great importance, the Cardinal, vexed and out of humour to be troubled with his trifling and impertinent visit, said angrily, to the person who told him he was coming in, "What business

can this old lazar possibly have with me?" However, that he might not entirely mispend his time, he endeavoured to draw him into the Spanish faction, by saying, "He hoped he should have the favour of his suffrage at any time when the interest of his nation was concerned?" But Montalto, who was not willing to lay himself under any engagement, nor yet to disoblige the king of Spain, after he had made many excuses, said, "That a man of his great age had nothing more to do in this world, but to think how to go well out of it." Many cardinals of the last promotion, desired him, "Not to give himself the trouble and fatigue of visiting them, as they would gladly excuse him upon the account of his infirmities." Cardinal della Torre, meeting him one day at a visit, he fell into such a fit of coughing, that the cardinal thought he would have been choaked, and said to him, "Indeed, Sir, your complaisance will cost you your life, you had better spare yourself a little more."

One time, when he was in company with Castagna, for whom he had a great friendship and esteem; the conversation turning upon some things that happened when they were together in Spain, Castagna said to him, "Your eminence is much altered since that time." "Yes, says Montalto, old age presses upon me very fast." Castagna, who had several times heard him say, that they were both of an age, told him, "He had no great reason to complain of that yet." "Ah, Sir, replied Montalto, ten years make a great alteration in so weak a constitution as has fallen to my share."

The refined policy of Montalto's behaving in this manner will soon be apparent to the reader, and produced at length his election to the papal throne.

[To be concluded in Jan. or Feb.]

Answer to the first Question, p. 592. by Master N. Haycock at Mr. Brownell's Writing & Mathematical School in Spon-street, Coventry.

As the distance given is seven leagues, and the ship sails three leagues forward each day, but goes back two leagues each night, if you subtract three, and to the remainder add two, and so proceed alternately till no-

thing remain, the N<sup>o</sup>. of subtractions determines the answer to be five days.

W. W. R.

#### OPERATION

7 - 3 + 2 = 6 to go the 1<sup>st</sup> morning  
6 - 3 + 2 = 5 to go the 3<sup>d</sup>  
5 - 3 + 2 = 4 to go the 4<sup>th</sup>  
4 - 3 + 2 = 3 to go the 5<sup>th</sup>, and at night got to Plymouth sound.

Otherwise



Otherwise here 2 leagues taken from 3, leaves 1 league the ship sails forward in 1 day; then because the last day the ship gets to Plymouth sound, there is no deduction to

be made, but 1 night's deduction is to be taken from 7, and there remaineth 5.

Leag. Day Leag.

Then as 1 : 1 : : 5 : 5 days, the answer.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOU herewith receive a transcript of a weekly bill of Mortality published in London in September 1665, in the time of the plague, and giving an account of the burials, &c. from the 12th to the 19th day of that month; although a small part of the original was torn off when I had first sight of it, yet by calculations, &c. I have been able to oblige you with what follows, which may be depended upon as very near the truth.

Buried. Plague		Buried. Plague	
St. Alban Woodstreet	23 19	St. Margaret Moses	5 5
Alhallows Barking	41 32	St. Margaret New Fishstreet	17 13
Alhallows Breadstreet	4 3	St. Margaret Pattons	5 3
Alhallows the Great	59 53	St. Mary Abchurch	13 9
Alhallows Honey-lane	1 —	St. Mary Aldermanbury	20 16
Alhallows the Less	29 26	St. Mary Aldermay	11 10
Alhallows Lombard-street	8 7	St. Mary le Bow	4 2
Alhallows Staining	16 10	St. Mary Bothaw	9 8
Alhallows London-wall	41 30	St. Mary Colechurch	2 1
St. Alphage	25 13	St. Mary Hill	12 8
St. Andrew Hubbard	6 5	St. Mary Mounthaw	9 9
St. Andrew Undershaft	25 22	St. Mary Sommerfet	36 34
St. Andrew Wardrobe	63 54	St. Mary Stayning	2 1
St. Ann Aldersgate	33 28	St. Mary Woolchurch	2 2
St. Ann Blackfryars	79 65	St. Mary Woolnoth	9 6
St. Antholin's Parish	6 5	St. Mary Ironmonger-lane	1 1
St. Austin's Parish	2 2	St. Martin Ludgate	21 11
St. Bartholomew Exchange	3 3	St. Martin Orgars	9 7
St. Bennet Fynck	1 —	St. Martin Outwitch	8 3
St. Bennet Gracechurch	5 4	St. Martin Vintrey	64 61
St. Bennet Paul's-wharf	35 15	St. Matthew Friday-street	1 1
St. Bennet Sherehog	1 —	St. Maudlin Milk-street	5 3
St. Botolph Billingsgate	4 4	St. Maudlin Old-Fish-street	16 11
Christ's Church	55 48	St. Michael Bassishaw	17 12
St. Christopher's	6 3	St. Michael Cornhill	14 11
St. Clement Eastcheap	3 3	St. Michael Crooked-lane	10 10
St. Dionis Back-church	10 3	St. Michael Queenhithe	11 6
St. Dunstan East	20 10	St. Michael Quern	4 3
St. Edmund Lombard-street	4 4	St. Michael Royal	20 17
St. Ethelborough	16 6	St. Michael Wood-street	6 2
St. Faith	7 6	St. Mildred Bread-street	6 3
St. Foster	10 9	St. Mildred Poultry	4 2
St. Gabriel Fenchurch	6 3	St. Nicholas Acons	20 17
St. Gregory Botolph-Lane	5 3	St. Nicholas Coleabby	14 13
St. Gregory by St. Paul's	32 23	St. Nicholas Olaves	12 9
St. Hellen	8 8	St. Olave Hartstreet	20 18
St. James Duke's-place	29 26	St. Olave Jewry	7 5
St. James Garlickhithe	13 11	St. Olave Silver-street	23 17
St. John Baptist	7 6	St. Pancras Soper lane	2 2
St. John Evangelist	— —	St. Peter Cheap	4 3
St. John Zachary	3 2	St. Peter Cornhill	10 6
St. Katharine Coleman	44 36	St. Peter Pauls-wharf	12 12
St. Katharine Creechurch	35 31	St. Peter Poor	6 6
St. Lawrence Jewry	8 6	St. Steven Coleman-street	47 40
St. Lawrence Pountney	22 17	St. Steven-Walbrook	5 5
St. Leonard Eastcheap	5 4	St. Swithin	12 9
St. Leonard Foster-lane	34 32	St. Thomas Aponle	19 17
St. Magnus Parish	7 6	Trinity Parish	13 13
St. Margaret Lothbury	8 8		

Christened in the ninety-seven parishes within the walls 40. Buried 1493. Plague 1789.



Buried Plague		Buried Plague	
St. Andrew Holborn	247	St. George Southwark	195
St. Bartholomew the Great	17	St. Giles Cripplegate	456
St. Bartholomew the Less	12	St. Olave Southwark	530
St. Bridget	180	St. Saviour's Southwark	427
Bridewell Precinct	31	St. Sepulchres Parish	301
St. Botolph Aldersgate	62	St. Thomas Southwark	57
St. Botolph Aldgate	580	Trinity Minories	12
St. Botolph Bishopsgate	294	At the Pesthouse	6
St. Dunstan West	88		

Christened in the fifteen parishes without the walls 65. Buried, and at the Pesthouse, 3631. Plague 3070.

Buried Plague		Buried Plague	
St. Giles in the Fields	140	St. Magdalen Bermondsey	207
Hackney Parish	22	St. Mary Newington	155
St. James Clerkenwell	77	St. Mary Islington	68
St. Katherine near the Tower	93	St. Mary Whitechapel	532
Lambeth Parish	48	Rotherhithe Parish	17
St. Leonard Shoreditch	181	Stepney Parish	716

Christened in the twelve out parishes in Middlesex and Surry 42. Buried 2258. Plague 2091.

Buried Plague		Buried Plague	
St. Clement Danes	168	St. Mary Savoy	20
St. Paul Covent-Garden	30	St. Margaret Westminster	411
St. Martin in the Fields	286	Whereof at the Pesthouse	7

Christened in the five parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster 29. Buried 915. Plague 815.

Christened	Males	95	Buried	Males	4095
	Females	81		Females	4202
In all		176	In all		8297

Increased in the burials this week 607.

Parishes clear of the plague — 4

Parishes infected — 126.

The affare of bread set forth by order of the (then) lord mayor and court of aldermen, a penny wheaten loaf to contain nine ounces and a half, and three halfpenny white loaves the like weight.

Observations. 1. By comparing the above with a modern weekly bill of mortality, it will be seen, that the number of parishes within the walls is still the same as at that time, namely, 97; but that the order of inserting, as well as spelling, some of their names is varied.

2. That then was had a particular account of burials from Bridewell Precinct, and from two pesthouses.

3. That since the publication of that bill, the seventeen following named churches have been added, viz. St. John in Southwark—St. Ann Middlesex—Christ-church in Surry—Christ-church in Middlesex—St. George in Bloomsbury—St. George in Middlesex—St. George in Queen's-square—St. John at Clerkenwell—St. John at Wapping—St. Luke in Middlesex—St. Matthew Bethnal Green—St. Paul Shadwell—St.

Ann in Westminster—St. George Hanover-Square—St. James in Westminster—St. John Evangelist in Westminster and St. Mary le Strand: So that the number of parishes within the bills of mortality which then was 130 is now increased to 147.

4. The price of the wheaten peck loaf at the above rate is 2s. 5d.  $\frac{1}{4}$ . and of the white ditto 3s. 7d.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

5. The number of burials in one week in London, and within the bills of mortality then (though perhaps the houses at that time were not above 3-4ths in number of what they are now) was more than a third of what are usually buried within the same circuit in a whole year. An awful consideration this! which shews the pertinency of that petition in our Litany, "From plague, pestilence, and sudden death, Good Lord, deliver us!"

And teach us, Lord, th'uncertain sum

Of our short days to mind,  
That is true wisdom all our hearts  
May ever be inclin'd!



From the BOSTON GAZETTE,

Of Monday, November, 2.

**A**T a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boston, legally assembled at Faneuil hall, on Wednesday the 28th of October, 1767,

The Hon. JAMES OTIS, Esq; moderator,

A written Address to the inhabitants, subscribed Philo-Patriæ, recommending economy and manufactures, was by their order read.

THE town then took into consideration the petition of a number of inhabitants, 'That some effectual measures might be agreed upon to promote industry, economy, and manufactures; thereby to prevent the unnecessary importation of European commodities, which threaten the country with poverty and ruin.' Whereupon in a very large and full meeting, the following votes and resolutions were passed unanimously:

"Whereas the excessive use of foreign superfluities is the chief cause of the present distressed state of this town, as it is thereby drained of its money; which misfortune is likely to be increased by means of the late additional burthens and impositions on the trade of the province which threaten the country with poverty and ruin."

Therefore, voted, That this town will take all prudent and legal measures to encourage the produce and manufactures of this province, and to lessen the use of superfluities, and particularly the following enumerated articles imported from abroad, viz. "Loaf sugar, cordage, anchors, coaches, chaises and carriages of all sorts, horse furniture, men and womens hats, men and womens apparel ready made, household furniture, gloves, men and womens shoes, sole-leather, sheathing and deck nails, gold and silver, and thread lace of all sorts, gold and silver buttons, wrought plate of all sorts, diamonds, stone and paste ware, snuff, mustard, clocks and watches, silversmiths and jewellers ware, broad cloths that cost above 10s. per yard, muffs, furs and tippets, and all sorts of millinery ware, starch, womens and childrens stays, fire engines, China ware, silk and cotton velvets, gauze, pewterers hollow ware, linseed oil, glue, lawns, cambricks, silks of all kinds for garments, malt liquors and cheese."—

And that a subscription for this end be and hereby is recommended to the several inhabitants and householders of the town; and that John Rowe, Esq; Mr. William Greenleaf, Melariah Bourne, Esq; Mr. Samuel Austin, Mr. Edward Payne, Mr. Edmund Quincy Tertias; John Ruddock, Esq; Jonathan Williams, Esq; Joshua Heathaw, Esq; Mr. Henderson Inches, Mr. Solomon Davis, Joshua Winslow, Esq; and Thomas Cushing, Esq; be a committee to prepare a form for subscription, to report the same as soon as possible; and also to procure subscriptions to the same.

"And whereas it is the opinion of this town, that divers new manufactures may be set up in America, to its great advantage, and some others caried to a greater extent, particularly those of glass and paper."

Therefore, voted, That this town will, by all prudent ways and means, encourage the use and consumption of glass and paper, made in any of the British American colonies, and more especially in this province.

[Then the meeting adjourned till three o'clock in the afternoon]

III o'clock, P. M.

The committee appointed in the forenoon, to prepare a form for subscription, reported as follows:

"Whereas this province labours under a heavy debt, incurred in the course of the late war; and the inhabitants by this means must be for some time subject to very burthensome taxes:—And as our trade has for some years been on the decline, and is now particularly under great embarrassments, and burthened with heavy impositions, our medium very scarce, and the balance of trade greatly against this country:"

We therefore, the subscribers, being sensible that it is absolutely necessary, in order to extricate us out of these embarrassed and distressed circumstances, to promote industry, economy, and manufactures, among ourselves, and by this means prevent the unnecessary importation of European commodities, the excessive use of which threatens the country with poverty and ruin—DO promise and engage, to and with each other, that we will encourage the use and consumption of all articles manufactured in any of the British American colonies, and more especially in this province; and that we will not, from and after the 31st of December next ensuing, purchase any of the following articles, imported from abroad, viz. loaf sugar, and all the other articles enumerated above.—

"And we further agree, strictly to adhere to the late regulation respecting funerals, and will not use any gloves but what are manufactured here, nor procure any new garments upon such occasions but what shall be absolutely necessary."

The above report having been considered, the question was put, whether the same shall be accepted? Voted unanimously in the affirmative.—And that the said committee be desired to use their best endeavours to get their subscription papers filled up as soon as may be. Also, voted unanimously, That the foregoing vote, and form of a subscription, relative to the enumerated articles, be immediately published; and that the selectmen be directed to distribute a proper number of them among the freeholders of this town; and to forward a copy of the same to the selectmen of every town in the province; as also to the principal city or town officers of the chief towns of the several colonies on the continent, as they may think proper.

That



That clause in the warrant, "That the mind and resolution of the town may be taken with respect to the expediency of a humble request to his excellency the governor that he will convene the general assembly as soon as may be," was read, and considered: Whereupon, *voted unanimously*, That the representatives of the town having already made humble application to his excellency the governor for the purpose above-mentioned, the town do approve of their conduct therein; hereby declaring their sense of the importance of the measure, and expressing their hopes that his excellency will be pleased to favour it, by convening the general assembly as soon as conveniently may be.

The clause in the warrant, viz. "To consider of some measures for employing the poor of the town of Boston, by reviving the linnen manufacture, and in such other ways as shall be thought most beneficial," was read—Whereupon voted, that John Barret, Esq; Mr. Edward Payne, Middlecot Cook, Esq; Mr. Henderson Inches, Meseriah Bourn, Esq; Jonathan Williams, Esq; Ezekiel Goldthwait, Esq; be a committee for the purpose aforesaid, to report as soon as may be.—

Upon a motion made, voted, that the town will take all proper measures, by keeping in their children and servants, and other ways to prevent the disturbances which have sometimes happened on or about the 5th day of November.

Attest.

William Cooper, town-clerk.

Then the meeting was adjourned to the 20th day of November next.

At the above meeting several samples of starch called poland starch, and of the common sort of starch; hair powder of the best sort, glue and snuff like Kippin's so called, all manufactured in this town by Messieurs Hewes, Baker and Gillispie, were produced in town meeting and much approved of.

Mr John Baker who manufactures the Poland starch so called, being present, declared his readiness to contract with the inhabitants, for two thousand barrels at the prime cost of that article in London.

Mr. Gillispie the manufacturer of Scotch snuff so called, offered to furnish the inhabitants with what may be wanted, at the first cost of that article in North-Britain.

The town were also informed that our paper manufacturers had given assurance, that in case they can be supplied with the necessary materials, usually burnt or thrown away in our great towns, they could supply the province with whatever sorts of paper they have occasion for, in sufficient quantity, with some left for the other colonies.

WITHIN the last year, 30,000 yards of cloth were manufactured in one small country town in this province: So far does the spirit of industry prevail among us, and we hope will in this way, assisted by frugality and æco-

nomy, daily afford us a more promising prospect of emerging from the present alarming scarcity of money, and consequently stagnation of trade: and from the almost universally increasing complaints of debt and poverty.

We are confidently told, that in the town of Lynn upwards of 40,000 pair of women's shoes have been made in one year, equal in goodness to any imported from abroad. It is thought that in a few years they will be supplied with callimanco and other stuffs manufactured in this province.

There is a certain herb lately found in this province, which begins already to take place in the room of green and bohea tea, which is of a salutary nature, as well as a more agreeable flavour. It is called Labrador.

We are assured from good authority, that many of the ladies of this town have said, that in the list of articles not to be purchased, tea ought by no means to have been omitted; and that they are resolved to omit the use of it for the future.

The spirit of frugality and æconomy so far prevails in our country towns, that the demand for European superfluities is of late very greatly diminished.

In a large circle of very agreeable ladies in this town, it was unanimously agreed to lay aside the use of ribbands, &c. &c. &c. for which there has been so great a resort to milliners in time past.—It is hoped that this resolution will be followed by others of the sex throughout the province.—How agreeable will they appear in their native beauty, stripped of these ornaments, from the prevailing motive of love to their country!

We must, after all our efforts, depend greatly upon the female sex for the introduction of æconomy among us: And those who have the pleasure of an acquaintance with them assure us that their utmost aid will not be wanting.

So strong is the disposition of the inhabitants of this town to take off the manufactures that come from the country towns, especially womens and childrens winter apparel, that nothing is wanting but an advertisement where they may be had in town, which will be taken in, and published by the printers of the Boston Gazette, gratis.

*Extract of a Letter from Boston, New-England, dated Nov. 5.*

THE following address to the ladies of North America, has appeared in our Gazette, and been well received.

"Ladies! I am one of those who think it not only high time, but of the last importance, that you should be publicly addressed: and of the many ingenious pens, which in the course of a few years have informed and enlightened this country, I have often wished that at least some one of them had been more particularly devoted to your service. This would have agreeably prevented me in an attempt to which I find myself in all respects



spects but too unequal. Yet relying on your good sense and candour, I venture to lay at your feet a few well-intended sentiments, which though in a plain homespun garb, I hope will not offend. I am convinced that at this present it is not only in your inclination and will, but also in your power, to effect more in favour of your country, than an army of an hundred thousand men! and indeed more than all the armed men on this vast continent. Can a woman forget her ornaments? Yes, I know she can. Deborah once judged Israel, and some think it was never judged much better afterwards. But what thought Deborah or Jael of their ornaments, when the one was contriving, and the other driving the nail that would go? What thought beautiful Esther of her ornaments when those of her kindred and household were in immediate and imminent danger, by the decree treacherously obtained by Haman, from the mouth of her beloved and almost adored Lord Ahasuerus the Great? What thought Judith of her ornaments, when she was severing the head of Holofernes from his body, or while flying with the prize to the relief of her despairing friends? The time would fail me, were I to recount the wondrous deeds and mighty achievements of renowned and honourable women in all ages.

I have but alluded to a few instances among many of divine heroism in your sex, which hath often saved a country, when the dull plodding wisdom of man has been totally at a plunge. How near we are to such a crisis, is left to the conjecture of others. It would be a little out of nature to expect the birth and exploits of heroines to take place before those of heroes. I believe we shall be furnished with both in their order, as occasion may require. All I think at present that can be reasonably expected or desired of you, is to consent to lay aside all superfluous ornaments for a season—after which they shall be surely returned to you again with interest—You shall be clothed in purple and scarlet, and fine linen of our own, and with other glorious apparel: which, if possible, shall add lustre to your charms."

*From the Votes of the House of Commons of Ireland.*

*Sabbati, 28 die Novembris, 1767.*

**T**HE Right Hon. Anthony Malone reported from the committee of the whole house, who were to consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his majesty, the following resolutions, viz.

Resolved, that towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, the several additional rates, duties, and impositions, herein after mentioned, are to be raised from the 25th day of December, 1767, to the 25th day of December, 1769, inclusive.

That an additional duty of two shillings the barrel for and upon every thirty-two gal-

lons of beer or ale, above the price of six shillings the barrel, brewed within this kingdom, by any common brewer for sale, be paid by the brewer.

That a further additional duty of four-pence per barrel, for and upon every thirty-two gallons of beer or ale of the price of six shillings the barrel, or under, brewed within this kingdom for sale, be paid by the brewer.

That a further additional duty of four-pence per gallon, for and upon every gallon of aqua vitæ, strong waters or spirits, made or distilled within this kingdom for sale, be paid by the first maker, during the time aforesaid.

That a further additional duty of three-pence half-penny, be laid upon every pound weight of tobacco that shall be imported into this kingdom during the time aforesaid.

That a further additional duty of six-pence be laid upon every yard of muslin that shall be imported into this kingdom during the time aforesaid.

That an additional duty of one shilling and sixpence per yard, be laid on all sorts of silks and stuffs made and manufactured in Persia, China, or the East Indies, that shall be imported into this kingdom during the time aforesaid.

That an additional duty of four pounds be laid upon every ton of wine that shall be imported into this kingdom during the time aforesaid.

That an additional duty of eight-pence per gallon be laid upon every gallon of brandy, strong waters, and spirits perfectly made, and on spirits made and distilled of wine, not above proof, that shall be imported into this kingdom during the time aforesaid. And for every gallon of foreign spirits (above the quality of single spirits) which shall be imported into this kingdom, an additional duty shall be payable for such spirits, and shall be charged thereon in proportion to the duties payable for single spirits of the same denomination, according to the comparative degree of strength which such spirits, so to be imported, shall bear to single spirits of the same denomination.

That the sum of six-pence for every pound of green tea, and the sum of four-pence for every pound of black bohea, and other tea, which shall be imported into this kingdom during the time aforesaid, shall be paid, in lieu of all custom, excise, and other duties for the same, by any act or acts of parliament heretofore made in this kingdom.

That an additional duty of three-pence shall be paid on every pound weight of coffee, chocolate, and cocoa nut, which shall be imported into this kingdom during the time aforesaid.

That an additional duty of twenty shillings, sterling, be laid on every hundred weight of molasses; that an additional duty of twenty shillings, sterling, be laid on every hundred weight of treacle; an additional duty of six-pence



pence per yard upon all foreign stuffs called romals, and all manufactures made of cotton, or of cotton and linen mixed, whether plain, painted, or stained, which shall be imported into this kingdom from any parts beyond the seas, except the manufacture of Great-Britain.

That an additional duty of six-pence per hide be laid upon every raw and untanned hide, which shall be exported out of the kingdom to parts beyond the seas, except to Great Britain, which are to pay the present duty only during the time aforesaid.

That an additional duty of one shilling per ream be laid upon every ream of paper which shall be imported into this kingdom during the time aforesaid, (except of the manufacture of Great Britain) provided such paper exceeds five shillings in value per ream.

That the six-pence per pound, and all other fees which shall or may be payable to the vice-treasurer, pay-master, or receiver-general, upon issuing any sum or sums of money, which shall or may arise out of the aids granted this Session of Parliament, or upon issuing any sum or sums of money which shall or may be borrowed, pursuant to any act of parliament or vote of credit this session of parliament, be applied towards raising the supply granted to his majesty.

That a further additional duty of six pounds per ton be laid upon all wines of the growth of France or Spain, and three pounds per ton upon all wines of the growth of Portugal, and of five pounds per ton upon all other wines that shall be imported into this kingdom during the time aforesaid.

That an additional duty of four pounds, sterling, per pound weight, be laid upon all velvets and manufactures made of or mixed with silk (except those of Great Britain, China, Persia, and the East Indies) that shall be imported into this kingdom during the time aforesaid.

That an additional duty of one half penny per pound weight, be laid upon all hops that shall be imported into this kingdom during the time aforesaid.

That an additional duty of five pounds per cent. be laid upon all china, earthen, japanned and lacquered ware, as valued or rated for custom, by the book of rates, that shall be imported into this kingdom during the time aforesaid.

That an additional duty of thirty shillings per ton be laid upon all sorts of vinegar that shall be imported during the time aforesaid.

That a further additional duty of two pence per gallon be laid upon every gallon of Aqua Vitæ, strong waters, and spirits, that shall be made or distilled within this kingdom for sale, to be paid by the first maker, during the time aforesaid.

That a further additional duty of two pence per pound, be laid upon all coffee that shall be imported into this kingdom, during the time aforesaid.

That a duty of ten shillings by the year, be

paid by every person that shall sell by retail cyder, during the time aforesaid.

That a duty of one penny per gallon be laid upon all cyder that shall be sold by retail, during the time aforesaid.

That an additional duty of twenty shillings, by the year, be paid by every person for every coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise with four wheels, (except hackney or stage coaches, and coaches kept by coach-makers for sale) from the 25th day of December, 1767, to the 25th day of December, 1768.

That an additional duty of twenty shillings, by the year, be paid by every person for every coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise, with four wheels, (except hackney or stage coaches, and coaches kept by coachmakers for sale) from the 25th day of December, 1768, to the 25th day of December, 1769.

That neither the sixpence per pound, nor any other fee, shall be payable, or deducted, or received by the vice-treasurer, or paymaster-general, clerk of the Pells, or any other officer of this kingdom, on account the said further additional duties beforementioned.

That an additional duty of 5s. per ton be laid upon every ton of soap-boiler's waste that shall be exported during the time aforesaid.

That an additional duty of three pounds per ton be laid upon every ton of linen rags, that shall be exported during the time aforesaid.

That his majesty, for the encouragement of English protestant schools in this kingdom. A tax be laid on all hawkers, pedlars, petty chapmen, or any other trading persons, going from town to town, and exposing to sale wares or merchandize.

That the said tax be laid upon all hawkers and pedlars who travel on foot 20s. and a farther tax of 20s. on those who travel with a horse, for each horse.

That a tax of four shillings in the pound be laid on all salaries, profits, or employments, fees, and pensions, payable to persons who shall not actually reside six calendar months, in each year, in this kingdom; excepting such pensions as are payable to any of the descendants of his majesty's royal grandfather, and except the chief governor and his secretary, and except officers commanded abroad, all officers under the degree of a field officer, the half pay officers on this establishment, and the widows of officers.

That neither the six-pence per pound, nor any other fee, shall be payable or deducted, or received by the vice-treasurer, or paymaster-general, clerk of the pells, or any other officer, or officers of this kingdom, for, or on account of, the said tax of four shillings in the pound.

Dublin, Dec. 1. When the Honourable House of Commons waited upon his excellency the Lord Lieutenant, with heads of a bill for limiting the duration of parliaments his excellency was pleased to return the following answer:

I will with the utmost expedition, as soon



as it is in my power, transmit to Great-Britain the heads of a bill for limiting the duration of parliaments; and I will, according to your desire, most faithfully represent them to his majesty, as the general sense of the Commons of Ireland."

Dublin, Dec. 16. The following sums of money have been granted for the undermentioned purposes:

To the linen manufactures, to encourage the raising sufficient quantities of hemp and flax in this kingdom, 2000l. per ann. for two years, 4000l.

To the linen manufacture, for the encouragement of the hempen and flaxen manufactures in the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, 2000l. per annum for two years, 4000l.

For making wide and convenient passages from Essex Bridge to the castle of Dublin, and purchasing grounds for erecting an Exchange, &c. 13286l. 18s. 4d.

For finishing St. Catherine's church, Dublin, 990l. 5s. 4d.

Towards building an academy for painting, sculpture, and architecture, 500l.

To the corporation of the city of Dublin, for carrying on the ballast-office-wall in the harbour of Dublin, 5000l.

To reimburse the corporation of the city of Dublin, for money expended by them in carrying on the Inland navigation from Dublin to Ballisfarnham, 2756l. 18s. 10d.

For making more convenient the approaches to the city of Dublin, 1000l.

For discharging the debts due for building the church of St. Thomas, Dublin, 1440l.

Towards purchasing several grounds and houses situate on the north end of the old bridge, and to clear the passage between the Inns-quay and Arran-Quay, Dublin, 3700l.

To the governors of the workhouse, Dublin, to discharge the debt contracted on account of said charity, 9589l. 19s. 3d.

For the use of the marine nursery, 1000l.

For deepening the ford in the river of Waterford from the little island, to the opposite shore of Snow Haven, 1500l.

For enlarging the Quay of Londonderry, 1300l.

For the navigation of the river Nore, 2750l.

For improving the harbour of Corke, 2000l.

For erecting a wet dock and pier at Warren-Point, in the bay of Carlingford, 1500l.

For the navigation of the river Barrow, 2000l.

To the governors of St. Patrick's hospital, Dublin, 2000l.

For completing and finishing the Cathedral church of Cashell, 800l.

For repairing the pier of Enver, in the county of Donegal, 570l.

Towards rebuilding the parish church of St. John, Dublin, 1000l.

To the Dublin society, 3000l.

To the Dublin society, to be applied for the encouragement of such trades and manufactures, as shall be directed by parliament, 7000l.

For erecting a quay and making a basin in the harbour of Dandalk, 2000l.

For discharging the debts of the lying-in hospital, 1000l.

For completing the hospital for the reception of soldiers children, 4000l.

To the incorporated society, 12,000l.

For making a navigation from Dromgla's colliery, to the colliery basin in the county of Tyrone, 5000l.

To Samuel Beale, Robert Stevelty, John Litchfield, Mary Simmons, and Thomas Beeby, of the city of Corke, shopkeepers, for repairing the losses they sustained from a riotous mob, destroying the manufactures of the city of Dublin, 640l.

For clearing and widening a passage called Brown's-hill in the city of Corke, 1500l.

For opening a passage by water from Loughneagh to the town of Belfast, 2000l.

To Thomas Rankin, and Holt Waring, Esqrs. for their discovering their method of tanning with heath, 700l.

For repairing the navigation from Newry to Loughneagh, 1000l.

For making the Shannon navigable from the city of Limerick to the town of Killalce, 6000l.

To the incorporated society, 1000l. per annum, for two years, 2000l.

For the use of the corporation for promoting and carrying on an Inland navigation in Ireland, 1000l.

## The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER, for 1767, concluded.

FRIDAY, Dec. 25.

THREE houses in Houndsditch, with ten small tenements behind them were consumed by fire.

WEDNESDAY, 30.

At a chapter of the Order of the Bath, his royal highness the bishop of App, 1767.

Osnaburgh, was invested with the ensigns of that noble order.

A severe frost set in on the 21st of December, and continued with remarkable rigour till the ensuing year, to the great calamity of the lower sort of people, as the dearth of provisions had before greatly distressed them. We shall give a particular account of it.



effects in January. on the eighth of which month there appeared no prospect of its breaking.

A most audacious insult upon humanity, and the laws of this country, having been committed by a certain nobleman and his agents; the following particulars thereof have been made publick. A reputable house-keeper's daughter was inveigled away and ill-treated, by those persons on the 16th of December, when a well-dressed woman and a man, who since appears to be a Jew, went to the shop kept by the young woman (a milliner) who, with her sister, bore unblemished characters, and after paying for some goods, which the woman purchased, she, under pretence that a lady of fortune wanted a considerable quantity of milinary goods, inveigled the young woman to the house of a great man: Here the young woman waited a long time, expecting to see the pretended lady, but at last instead thereof, she was accosted by the above great man, who beginning to treat her with indecency, it gave her the first alarm of her unfortunate situation: At this house she was kept a close prisoner several days, during which time she refused all sustenance, or once going to rest, for fear of the unhappy consequences, which soon after happened. Her seducers finding she could not easily be brought to their wicked purposes, notwithstanding all the great promises made her, therefore privately conveyed her down to the great man's country seat, where, after using every probable art and stratagem that could be invented to procure her own consent to be debauched, they at last stripped her naked, and (notwithstanding the utmost efforts she could make) they forcibly put her in bed to her ravisher. In the mean time whilst this scene of iniquity was transacting, the parents and friends of this unhappy young woman were of consequence greatly alarmed at her long absence, as it was only pretended she was to go as far as Shoreditch: and, notwithstanding the strictest search for many days, they could not gain the smallest intelligence of her situation, which caused in them a trouble and anxiety much greater than can by words be properly expressed. However, a very few days since, a bank note was sent from an unknown person to the young woman's father, and a letter, in which it was declared she was well in health, but not the least hint of the place of her residence was given. From some circumstances, however, attending the receipt of this letter, and some other informations, the young woman's place of confinement was first found out, and afterwards the whole scene of iniquity was discovered; and thereupon, pursuant to an order obtained from Lord Mansfield, her inhuman keeper was obliged to deliver her up to her afflicted parents. Upon the young woman's release,

information on oath was directly made before Sir John Fielding of the above particulars, and, in consequence thereof, warrants being issued out against all the parties concerned in this inhuman affair; the wicked woman who first inveigled the young woman from her house, was secured, and being carried before Sir John, an attorney appeared in her behalf, and offered any bail that should be required; but this being justly refused, she was committed to prison. Also a number of peace officers surrounded the above great man's house in order to take him into custody if he could be found. Likewise messengers were dispatched to the principal sea-ports to stop his getting abroad. And it is hoped, that for the sake of public justice, and to prevent the further perpetration of such daring atrocious crimes, that all the parties concerned in this wicked affair will meet with condign punishment.

*Extract of a Letter from Irvine in Scotland, Nov. 23.*

"The late floods have produced surprising changes in the neighbourhood of this place; the river of Irvine has broke over all its banks, and altered its course; and where it formerly ran round a circuit of a mile, it does not now take above 290 yards: and if we consider the fall, and of consequence the force and rapidity thereby produced, we may easily see what effects will be occasioned by this change. Amongst others, it has quite destroyed some gentlemen's policies, swept away their planting, and divided their grounds. As every flood makes new alterations, I do not know but that it will leave the old river and bridge, and make its passage by the new town as you go to the ships, or will force its way to the quay where our ships are loading. The water of Annock, which ran into the river of Irvine, is dammed up, and forms a fine large loch. These alterations are truly wonderful; and in that part where the current has broke out, there seems to be formed anew world. The water rose fourteen feet perpendicular. A gentleman's house, which stood by the river side, was quite surrounded with water up to the slates, and the rooms filled full of sand; the people got out, but the furniture is greatly damaged. To conclude, I think that the effects produced by this event, are as remarkable as any that have been occasioned in Britain by the fall of rain."

*Extract of a Letter from Dublin, Dec. 9.*

"The Right Hon. Mr. Speaker's speech to his excellency Lord Viscount Townshend, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

"May it please your excellency, His majesty's faithful commons, who are pleased



pleased with every opportunity of shewing their duty and loyalty to the greatest and best of kings, have commanded me to present to your excellency, for the royal assent, the two bills of supply granted by them this session of parliament, a bill, intituled, an act for granting unto his majesty an additional duty on beer, ale, strong waters, wine, tobacco, hides, and other goods and merchandizes therein mentioned, and for prohibiting the importation of all gold and silver lace, and of all cambricks and lawns, except of the manufacture of Great Britain; and a bill intituled an act, for granting to his majesty the several duties, rates, impositions, and taxes, therein particularly expressed, to be applied to the payment of the interest of the sums therein provided for, and towards the discharge of the said principal sums, in such manner as therein is directed.

Convinced as they are of his majesty's tender concern for the liberty and prosperity of Ireland, they are happy in every occasion of manifesting their zeal for the dignity of the crown, by supporting his majesty's government with honour.

The commons most humbly presume, that their dutiful and loyal behaviour will entitle them to the continuance of his majesty's favour and protection; and they flatter themselves that thro' your excellency's favourable representation of the state of this country, they may hope for such encouragement to their trade and manufactures, as may (if possible) still more endear his majesty to his dutiful and loyal people of Ireland, and make your excellency's administration here ever remembered with affection and gratitude."

Boston, New-England, Nov. 5. The melancholy and sudden deaths of Mr. Robert Stewart and his three sons, by going down into a well (See p. 652) has occasioned the following account of a simple method of practice, to avoid the ill effects of damps in wells, to be published here by a person who has tried it, and apprehends it may be of use:

"When a well is opened, we always lower a candle, as knowing that the same effect the well has upon the candle it will have on the life of man. If the candle burns bright we go down without hesitation; if it wax dim and go out, we conclude it utterly unsafe. And as wells will lie open sometimes a considerable time before they are freed from the noxious vapours, there have been several means made use of to free the well; as first to lower down a well-kindled fire; which helps it but slowly, if at all; the next means I tried was powder, lowering it near the water, and then throwing a shovel-full of embers into it to blow up, which seemed more effectual; but the last and most effectual method that I know of, has been by drawing water, and pouring it back into the well: The last time I had occasion for

this was last week, a well being opened in our neighbourhood, and it being necessary to go down, as the pump was in three pieces, the candle would burn but about two feet below the stoning. I directed my lad to draw about forty pails of water, and pour it back into the well, which was done a little before night on Thursday, and the next forenoon the candle burnt bright down to the water, and one went down into the well, and set the pump with all safety."

*Remainder of the Marriages, Births, Deaths, &c. for the year, 1767.*

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Dec. 12. **H**ON. Henry Tracy, brother of Viscount Tracy, was married to Miss Weaver.

Lately, William Wyndham, Esq; to Miss Heathcote, daughter of Sir Thomas Heathcote, bart.—Colvill Bridger, Esq; to Miss Gering—Rev. Mr. John Palmer, to Mrs. Bliss.

Dec. 9. Viscountess Howe was delivered of a daughter—18. Countess of Portsmouth, of a son and heir—29. Viscountess Belafyse, of a daughter,

Lately, Countess of Dartmouth, of a son—Marchioness of Lothian of a daughter—Countess of Egmont, of a daughter—countess of Selkirk, of a son—Mrs. Evelyn, of Spring-Gardens, of a daughter—Mrs. Upton, a coachman's wife, near Red Lion Square, of two sons, and a daughter, and the day after of a fourth child.

#### DEATHS.

Dec. 2. **J**OHN Dixon, Esq; member for Peeblesshire—9. Lieut. Col. Williamson, of the 39th reg. of foot—14. Hon. Mrs. Colbie, grandmother of the duke of Grafton—Thornton Heysham, of Stagenhoe, in Hertfordshire, Esq;—20. William Legard, Esq; a deputy register of the prerogative court—21. Rev. Leonard Howard, D. D. Rector of St George, Southwark—22—Mr. John Newbery, an eminent bookseller of St. Paul's Church-Yard, a gentleman distinguished by his good sense, great humanity and politeness, sincerely regretted—Hylton Lawson, Esq; high sheriff of Northumberland—25. Miss Arabella Innes, of Great Russel Street, Bloomsbury, aged 18—26. The countess of Northampton—Mr. Joseph Selater, an eminent Druggist—Mr. Richard Lloyd, a cyder merchant—Thomas Lamprier, Esq; a Spanish merchant.—Mr. William Arderon, F. R. S.

Lately, Mr. John Reeve, an eminent printer—Brice Lindsey, of Bloomsbury, Esq;—Captain J Anson, of his majesty's ship Tamer—Hon. Mrs. Finch, mother of Savile Finch, Esq; member for Malton, and relict of the hon. John Finch, second son of Henneage, the first earl of Aylesford—Sir Hugh



Briggen, of Haughton, in Staffordshire, bart.—Robert Pocklington, of Chelmsworth, Suffolk, Esq;—Christopher Bacon, Esq; an East India director—Abraham de Peyster, Esq; Treasurer of the province of New York—David Chambers, a brave old soldier, and a weaver, at Hexham, aged 100—Right Hon. Henry-David, Earl of Buchan, succeeded by his eldest son, David, Lord Cardross, now earl of Buchan—Mr. William Robinson, surveyor of the Custom-house, &c. &c. who has left 12000 pounds to publick charities—Mr. Payne, sugar-baker, in Thames Street—Stratford Eyre, Esq; governor of Galway, in Ireland—John Christian, Esq; late high sheriff of Cumberland—Rev. Sir William Moncrief, bart.—Right Hon. John Leslie, Earl of Rothes, col. of the third reg. of foot guards, a lieutenant general, commander in chief of the forces, and privy counsellor in Ireland—George Nedham, Esq; nephew of the earl of Chatham—William Plumer, Esq; late member for Hertfordshire—William Thornton, of Hornsey, Esq;—William Mettalf, Esq; an Italian merchant—Thomas Cheeke, of Bewdley, in Worcestershire, Esq;—Richard Luther, Esq; father of the member for Essex—Lieut. Gen. Robert Anstruther—John Gotty, of Nutfield, in Surry, Esq;—Mr. George Gines, banker in Lombard-street—Hamlet Fairchild, Esq; member of the assembly, and a judge, in Barbadoes—Robert Lawley, of Bedfordshire, Esq;—James Baker, of James-street, Esq;—John Pycroft, Esq; an eminent merchant—Mr. Charles Spooner, an ingenious engraver—The famous general, Count Munich, of Russia (See Munich, in our *General Index*)—Right Hon. John Cusse, Lord Desart, of Ireland—Mr. Bowes, brother of the late Lord Chancellor of Ireland—Marmaduke Hilton, Esq; a West-India merchant—Herbert Taylor, of Bifrons, in Kent, Esq;

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

**S**T. James's, Oct. 13. Dr. Markham, is appointed dean of Christ Church, Oxford, in the room of Dr. Gregory, deceased—31. Dr. Newcome, dean of Rochester.

Whitehall, Nov. 28. The rev. William Stockwood, M. A. is appointed prebendary of Worcester.

*From the Rest of the Papers.*

The bishop of Sodor and Man, is promoted to the mastership of Sherborn Hospital, Durham, worth 800*l.* per ann.—Mr. Reynold is presented to the rectory of Eynesbury, Huntingdonshire—Mr. D'Aeth to the rectory of Godmersham, Kent—Mr. Martley, to the rectory of Blankesley, in Staffordshire—Mr. Bagot, to the rectory of Jevington, Sussex—Mr. Stedman, to the vicarage of Wingham, Kent—Dr. Law, to a prebend of Durham—Mr. Wight, to the archdeaconry of Gloucester—

Mr. Read, to the vicarage of Bassington, Yorkshire—Mr. Digby, to the rectory of Pilton, Rutlandshire—Mr. Benson to a prebend of Canterbury—Mr. Cranwell, to the living of Abbots Ripon, Huntingdonshire—Mr. Hodges, to the living of North Ottington, Yorkshire—Mr. Willin, to the canon residentiaryship of Hereford—Mr. Bagnal to a prebend of Hereford—Mr. Darby, to the rectory of Southfleet, Kent—Dr. Porteous, to the rectory of Lambeth—Dr. Stinton, to the rectory of Allhallows, Barking, London—Mr. Woodcock, to a prebend of Hereford—Mr. Thomas, to the vicarage of Llanwithin, Pembrokeshire—Mr. Renel, to the living of Stockingham, Devon—Mr. Thompson, to one of the six preacher-ships, Canterbury—Mr. Strong, to the rectory of Norton, Kent—Mr. Jenkt to the vicarage of Aldbury, Hertfordshire—Dr. Hotham, to the vicarage of St. Leonard, Shoreditch—Mr. Renaud, to the vicarage of Dewsal, Herefordshire—Mr. Duchair, to the preacher-ship of the Octagon at Bath—Mr. Wintle, to the rectory of Writisham, Kent—Mr. Powell, to the rectory of Baverik, Suffolk—Mr. Willes, to the archdeaconry of Wells—Mr. Williamson, to the rectory of Kiterale, and curacy of Guisborough, Yorkshire—Mr. Basslet, to the rectory of Toft, Lincolnshire—Mr. Townsend, to the rectory of Benton, Norfolk—Mr. Abbot, to a prebend of York—Mr. Paul, to the rectory of Banningham, Norfolk—Mr. Wadsworth, to the rectories of How and Porringland, Norfolk—Mr. Morton, to the rectory of Biddersley, Salop—Mr. Law, to the archdeaconry of Rochester—Mr. Kay to the vicarage of Posingford, Suffolk—Mr. Cobbold, to the rectory of Wilby, Suffolk—Mr. Wright, jun. to the rectory of Tatterset, Norfolk—Mr. Whitfield, to the vicarage of Brightlinsea, Essex—Mr. Chapman, to the vicarage of Weston, near Bath—Mr. Barry, to the vicarage of Wiston, Suffolk—Mr. Fox, to the vicarage of Linsted, Kent—Mr. Cockledge, to the vicarage of Newington, Surry—Mr. Bird, to the rectory of Singeworth, Lancashire—Mr. Smith, to the readership of the Rolls Chapel—Dr. Rutherford, to the rectory of Shenfield, Essex—Mr. Selwyn, to the rectory of Bevestone, &c. Gloucestershire—Dr. Parker, to the rectory of Rotherfield Greys, Oxfordshire—Mr. Iliffe, was chosen lecturer of St. Michael's Bassishaw—Mr. Downing, lecturer of St. Olave, Hart-street—Mr. Barrow, chaplain at Serjeants Inn—Mr. Waterhouse, lecturer of St. Antholin's, Budge-Rew.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable Rev. John Hippisley, M. A. to hold the rectory of Stanton-Fitzwarrin, Wilts, with that of Stow on the Would Gloucestershire—Mr. Grisley to hold the vicarage of Tollar-Frampton, and Tarrant Hinton, in Gloucestershire—Mr. Wickham, to hold the rectories of Horsington, Stringstone, and Kiloe,



in Somersetshire—Mr. Jenkinson, to hold the rectory of Ruckinge, with the vicarages of Gillingham and Useberry, Kent—Mr. Davy, to hold the rectory of St. Mary Tellbury, with the vicarage of Exminster, Devonshire—Dr. Cooke, to hold the rectory of Stoke, Newington, Middlesex, with the rectory of Benham, Bucks—Mr. Gardener to hold the rectories Yardry, Hastings, and Devington, Northamptonshire; with the rectory of Mulloe, Bucks—Mr. Morris, to hold the rectories of Nurseling, and Havant, Hants—

Rev. John Hutchinson, B. A. is presented to the vicarage of Winttringham, Wilts—Mr. Ayton, to the vicar choralship of St. Paul's, in the room of Mr. Clarke, to the eighth minor canonry, in the room of Mr. Gibbons, to the twelfth, in the room of Mr. Pearce, to the senior cardinalship, in the room of Mr. Mence—Mr. Nairn, to the living of Pertwood St. Peter's, Wilts—Mr. George Williams, to the rectory of Shillingthorpe, in Yorkshire—Mr. Gomond, to the rectory of Little Birch, Herefordshire—Mr. Glover, to the vicarage of Bathers-coombe, Wilts—Mr. Innes, to the vicarage of Whatley, in Warwickshire—Mr. D'Aranda, to the vicarage of Great Burstead, Essex—Mr. Wilson, to the rectory of Benfield, Berks—Mr. Jones, to the vicarage of Benstead, Kent—Mr. Barnwell, to the rectory of Lawhat, Suffolk—Mr. Gervas Jones, to the rectory of Hollwell, Bedfordshire—Mr. Vincent to the prebendary of Brecon—Mr. Tookie, to the vicarage of Oxning, Suffolk—Mr. Kay, to the vicarage of Coughton in Warwickshire—Mr. Talbot, to a prebend of Salisbury—Mr. Ives to the vicarage of Custon, Norfolk—Mr. Jesse, to the vicarage of Hoton Craneswick, Yorksh.—Mr. Scott, to the vicarage of Harpington, Wilts—Mr. Tho. Bull was elected rector of Laiston, Suffolk—Mr. Whalley, vicar of Horley, Surry.

A dispensation passed the seal to enable the rev. David Jenks, M. A. to hold the rectory of Aylbury, with that of Little Gaddesden, Hertfordshire—to enable Mr. Torkington, to hold the rectory of Stewkley-Parva, with that of King's Rippon, Huntingdonshire—to enable Dr. Bellas to hold the vicarage of Basildon cum Capella Ash-Hamstead, with the rectory of Yettenden, Berks—To enable Mr. Cocksheet to hold the rectory of Orisdale, Nottinghamshire, with that of Rainborough, Yorksh.—to enable Mr. Fairfax to hold the rectory of Newton Kime, with that of Long-Preston, Yorksh.—to enable Mr. Hall, to hold the vicarage of Sellack, &c. with that of Wall-Ford, Herefordshire—to enable Mr. Beighton to hold the vicarage of Egham, Surry, with the rectory of Wexham, Bucks.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

**W**AR Office, May, 9. Major Andrew Forbes is appointed lieutenant-colonel

of the royal regiment of horse guards, — and Captain Blathwayt, major.

St. James's, May 12. St. Leger Aldworth, Esq; (nephew of the late viscount Doneraile) Mary his wife, and the heirs of their respective bodies lawfully begotten, are empowered to assume the surname and arms of St. Leger.

War Office, May 19. Captain Whitmore, is appointed major of the ninth regiment of foot.

Whitehall, June 9. John Hort, Esq; is appointed consul-general at Lisbon.—20. Thomas Radcliffe, of Ormskirk, in Lancashire, Esq; and the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten, and in default of such issue the persons claiming under the will of the late Nicholas Fazakerley, Esq; are empowered to assume the surname of Fazakerley, without any addition, and to bear his arms, for ever.—27. The dignity of a baronet, is granted to Robert-Ralph Foley, of Thorpe-Lee, in Surry, Esq; and his heirs male, lawfully begotten.—July 4. Robert Vanittart LL.D. is appointed professor of the civil law, in the university of Oxford.

Whitehall, July 28. Sir Peter Rivers, bart. had full power granted him, to use the surname and arms of Grey.

St. James's, Aug. 12. George Viscount Townshend, was declared lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Whitehall, Aug. 15. Thomas lord Howth of Ireland, was created Viscount St. Lawrence and earl of Howth—Charles Lord Colonney, earl of Bellamont—Constantine Phipps, Esq; was created baron Mulgrave, of New-Ross in the county of Wexford, Ireland.

St. James's, Aug. 18. Caroline Campbell, commonly called countess of Dalkeith, was created baroness of Greenwich, and the dignity of baron to her heirs male of her body begotten by the Rt. Hon. Charles Townshend, her husband.

Whitehall, Aug. 29. John Hort, of Castle Strange, in Middlesex, Esq; is created a baronet.—Anthony Lucas, Esq; appointed a commissioner of excise.—Sept. 8. Henry Hulton, John Temple, William Burch, Charles Paxton, and John Robinson, Esq; commissioners of the customs in America—James Porter, Esq; comptroller, Charles Stewart, Esq; cashier, of the said customs.—Philip Sharpe, Esq; keeper of the privy council records.

St. James's, Sept. 12. Lord Mansfield, is appointed chancellor of the Exchequer, in the room of Mr. Townshend, deceased.—19. Peter Denis, of Blackmanstone, in Romney-marsh, Kent, Esq; is created a baronet.—Oct. 2. Steven Cottrel, Esq; was appointed one of the clerks of the privy council in ordinary.—24. Sir William Burnaby, knt. rear admiral of the red, is created a baronet.

Whitehall, Oct. 24. Edward Young, Christopher



Christopher Rigby, John Trenchard, Thomas Wyndham, Daniel Bull, George Blount, and Edward Tucker, Esqrs; are appointed commissioners of taxes.—Nov. 21. The duke of Gloucester, keeper of Cranburn-chace lodge, &c. in the room of the duke of York, deceased—Sir George Macartney, ambassador extraordinary, and plenipotentiary, to the court of Russia.—24. James Hewitt, Esq; a justice of the King's Bench, lord chancellor of Ireland, in the room of John baron Bowes, deceased; also created Baron Lifford, of Lifford, in the county of Donegal.

St. James's, Nov. 28. Thomas Shirley, Esq; is appointed governor of the Bahama islands.—Dec. 1. Lord North is appointed a lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the Exchequer.

Dublin Castle, Dec. 4. Bellingham Boyle, Esq; is appointed a commissioner of the revenue.

Whitehall, Dec. 5. Thomas Townshend, junr. Esq; is appointed joint paymaster of the forces, in the room of Lord North.—12. William Valey, Esq; usher of the custom-house.

Dublin, Dec. 19. Catharine countess dowager of Tyrone, is admitted to the ancient barony of Le Poer, by the House of Lords.

St. James's, Dec. 23. Granville, Earl Gower is declared lord president of the council, in the room of the earl of Northington—Thomas Townshend and George Onslow, Esqrs; were sworn of the privy council.

Whitehall, Dec. 29. The king has granted a licence to Thomas baron Bruce of Tottenham, and his issue lawfully begotten, to take, use, and bear the name, arms, and supporters of Bruce.

*From the rest of the Papers.*

Richard Stonehewer, Esq; is appointed a commissioner of excise—Thomas M'Guire, attorney-general of North Carolina—Thomas Eld, Esq; clerk of the reports, and St. Martin Lenke, jun. Esq; a deputy register, in chancery—The duke of Bolton, governor of the Isle of Wight—Col. Montgomery, colonel of the 51st regiment of foot—John Wells, Esq; first major, Bernard Hale, Esq; second major, and William Fawcett, Esq; captain, in the third regiment of foot-guards.—Rev. Mr. Joseph Jeffries, was chosen professor of civil law, at Gresham college. Robert Paris Taylor, Esq; is appointed ranger of the forest of Beer, for life—Sir William Trelawney, bart. vice-admiral of Jamaica—Thomas Bradshaw, Esq; secretary to the commissioners of the treasury—William Blair, Esq; chief clerk in ordinary of the privy council—Richard Hopkins, Esq; clerk of the board of green-cloth—John Randolph, Esq; attorney-general and commissary of vice admiralty, in Virginia—Robert Pratt, Esq; nephew of the lord chancellor, a master in chancery—Daniel Appleby, Esq; high she-

riff of Westmoreland—Mr. Wheeler, professor of natural philosophy, Oxford—William Hill Esq; lieutenant governor of Berwick on Tweed—Roderick Gwyn, Esq; lieutenant governor of Tobago—Dr. Thomas Lawrence was elected president Drs. Askew, Munckley, Thomas, and Brook, censors, Dr. Hinckley, treasurer, and Dr. Askew, register, of the college of physicians.—Alderman Rawlinson, president of St. Bartholomew's hospital, in the room of the late Alderman Cockayne—The duke of Bolton, is appointed vice-admiral of the Isle of Wight—Major General Iwin, colonel of the 57th regiment, late Cunningham's—Hon. col. St. John, lieutenant colonel of the 67th regiment—Francis Price, Esq; a commissioner of the revenue, in Ireland—Mr. Mylne, surveyor of Canterbury cathedral, and also to the New River company—The prince of Wales, high steward of Plymouth—Dr. Kennicott, Radcliff librarian at Oxford—The Viscount Bolingbroke, a lord of the king's bedchamber.

**B-NK-PTS.**

JOHN Carter, of Otrerton, Devon, merchant  
Robert Ellis, of King Street, hosier  
Isaac Rathbone, of Token-house yard, tailor.  
William Hillard, Henry Dixon, and James Grove, of Woolverhampton, Ironmongers and partners  
James Edmunds of Stamford hill, builder  
John Smith, of Virginia-street, mariner.  
Robert Hayes, of St. Mary-le-Bone, Smith.  
Samuel Benedict, of Stourbridge in Worcestershire, engraver of glass  
Moses Jonas, of Yarmouth in Norfolk, merchant  
John Tannery, of Pancrass-lane, warehouselman  
Spirrit Wheatley, of New Bond-street, coachmaker  
William John, of Penzance, merchant  
George Winter, of Bristol, linen-draper  
John Williams, of Mile End, mariner.  
John Smyth, of Hereford, dealer  
John Wingod, of St. Olave, Southwark, pewterer and brazier.  
Gabriel Jones, of Staines, dealer  
Thomas Snow, of Saffron-hill, hosier  
John Hathwell, of King-street, St. Ann's, carver and gilder  
William Yate, of Newport-Pagnel, fellmonger  
Geo. Haslewood, of Walsal in Staffordshire, tanner  
Richard Brinkley, of St. Mary-le-Bonne, carpenter and joiner  
Laurence Commins, of Narrow-street, Ratcliffe-Cross, mariner  
David Duncomb, of Stepney, surgeon  
John Beecroft, of Pontefract, grocer  
Richard Radenhurst, of Birmingham, linen-draper  
Wm Howard, jun. of Bishop's Hatfield in Hertfordshire, innholder  
Richard Bowker, of Birmingham, gunmaker and victualler.  
Isaac Nodder, of Sheffield, Scrivener  
Dansey Collins, of Brinsop in Herefordshire, corn-factor and cheese-factor  
Hugh John Steele, of St. James, Westminster, haberdasher and Slater  
John Vaughan, of St. Clement Danes, peruke-maker  
James Egan, of Bell yard, within the liberty of the Rolls, fadler  
John Coffin, of Tooting, paper-stainer, Patern-drawer, and cutter  
Stephen Astbury, of Kudgley in Staffordshire, iron-monger and grocer.  
James Sorrell, of Birmingham, lapidary and button-maker  
Edward Lowdin, of Bristol, factor  
John Owen, of Liverpoole, upholsterer.  
William Johnson, of Tothill-street, livery-stable-keeper.

Charles



Charles Heath, of Long-Melford in Suffolk, Soap-maker.  
 Matthew Beale, of Walsall in Staffordshire, mercer.  
 Thomas Kidd, of Ripon in Yorkshire, maltster.  
 William Appleton, of Stokesley in Yorkshire, mercer and linen draper.  
 Thomas Taylor and Philip Freeman, of Hammer-smith, coal merchants and copartners.  
 Thomas Hopkins, of Wednesbury in Staffordshire, gunsmith.  
 Humphry Hopkins, of ditto, merchant.  
 Benjamin Cunningham, of Fenchurch-street, merchant.  
 Alexander Vasquez Demondragon, of London, merchant.  
 John Clark, of Southwark, taylor.  
 Timothy Shorey of Colchester, bay-maker.  
 John Redfearne, of Sheffield scrivener.  
 Jonathan Payne, of St. Martin's court jeweller.  
 Catharine Mulhally, of St. George Hanover-square, millener.  
 Gabriel Weston, of Chiswell-street, livery stable-keeper.  
 John Beaumont, of Leadenhall-street, vintner and dealer.  
 Lewis Wacker, of Wapping, sugar-refiner.  
 John Gimblett, of Birmingham, button-maker.  
 William Baggridge, of Staines victualler.  
 John Burghall, of Holborn-bridge, cheesemonger.  
 Joseph Cohen, of Leadenhall-street, merchant.  
 Thomas Barker, of Cambridge, woolcomber.  
 Richard Alexander, of White-friars, coach-master.  
 Samuel Lindlay, of Leadenhall-street, carpenter, joiner and boxmaker.  
 William Lockerbie, of Basingstoke, linen draper.  
 Samuel Ratcliffe, of All-saints, Derby, hosier.  
 Levy Abrahams and Lazarus Barew, of Crutched-fryars, merchants and copartners.  
 James Taylor, of Leicester, dyer.  
 Joseph Dingley, of St. James's victualler.  
 William Lloyd, of St. Mary-le-Bone, builder and plasterer.  
 John Robinson, of Lincoln, dealer.  
 Jacob Clarkson and Thomas Palmer, of Bread-street haberdashers, and partners.  
 John Churchill, of Hints, in Staffordshire, iron merchant.  
 Henry Lawrence of Birmingham, factor.  
 John Drydale, of St. Martin in the fields, vintner.  
 Thomas Lea, of Much-Wenlock, Shropshire, shop-keeper.  
 Samuel Wills, of Nether Heyford in Northamptonshire, woolcomber and dealer in jersey.  
 William Wall, of Hartlebury, in Worcestershire, dealer.  
 Henry Lane, of King-street, Bloomsbury, taylor.  
 George Ruddle, of Harrow in Middlesex, dealer.  
 William Favell, jun. of the castle of York, ironmonger.  
 John Warnick, of Ratcliff highway, sugar-refiner.  
 William Gymer, of Norwich, merchant.  
 William Johnson, of Great Torrington in Devonshire, merchant.  
 Matthew Reay, of Kentish-town, dealer.  
 David Speedy, of Brecknail, Berks. linen-draper.  
 James Campling, of Marybone carpenter.  
 William Brown, of Ludgate-street, grocer.  
 Gampert-Michael Emdin, of Stoke-Damerell in Devonshire, silversmith.  
 Elijah Barrar, of Amblecot in Old-Swinford in Staffordshire, glass-maker.  
 Charles Chambers, of Bristol, pattip-maker.  
 William Adams, of St. Faith's in the county of Southampton, maltster.  
 William Storey, of Newcastle upon-Tyne, tanner.  
 James Haselden, of Wolverhampton, ironmonger.  
 Thomas Lucas, late of London, dealer.  
 Charles Parr, of Fleet-street, haberdasher.  
 Edward Biven, of Friday-street, hardwareman.  
 Francis Stratford, of Gloucester, money scrivener.  
 James Kingston, of Chesham, grocer.  
 William Read, of Pump-yard, Ratcliffe-croft, baker and corn chandler.  
 John Price, of Bethnal green, plasterer.  
 James Scarth, of Wakefield, and John Scarth, of Thornes in Wakefield aforesaid, woolstaplers and partners.  
 William Priddle, of Lambeth, broker.  
 George Word and Henry Johnson, of Ilington, carpenters, builders and partners.

Joseph Browne, of St. Sepulchre's, carpenter.  
 John Ravenscroft, jun. of Ilington, gold and silver wire-drawer and victualler.  
 Laurence Rous, of Wells, in Norfolk, merchant.  
 John Allen, of Liverpool, flaxdreser.  
 Jonathan Fullwood, of Gainsborough, hardwareman.  
 William Bexwell, of Sudbury, carpenter.  
 Scanton Day, of Queen-street, carpenter.  
 Isaac Reynous, of Mortimer-street, bricklayer.  
 James Eagley, of Illeworth, dealer.  
 Anthony Merry, of Lawrence Pountney-lane, merchant.  
 Thomas Bedell, of London, grocer and tea-dealer.  
 John Ryland, of West Smithfield, oilman.  
 John Hillman, of Snitterfield in Warwickshire, victualler.  
 John Redfearn, of Holms-chapel in Lancashire, butcher and innkeeper.  
 John Hows, of Bradforton in Worcestershire, dealer.  
 William Garbutt, of Sunderland, merchant.  
 William Prentice, of Southwark, cheesemonger.  
 William Godfrey and Charlotte Carpenter, of St. George Hanover-square, milliners.  
 John Hodson, of Norwich dealer.  
 Thomas Beckington, of Cheshunt, surgeon and apothecary.  
 Benjamin Jones of Tavistock street, haberdasher.  
 Abraham Adams, of Saxmundham, innholders.  
 Philip Frankell, of Great Marlborough-street, dealer.  
 John Portman, of Bewsey, inn holder.  
 Joseph Isaac, of Middle-row, salesman.  
 Samuel Webb, of Bristol, merchant.  
 John Brownridge, of Basing-lane, warehouseman.  
 Matthew Ryder, of Lime-street, merchant.  
 John Philip, of Cason, in Cardiganshire, merchant.  
 William Harrold, jun. of Birmingham, draper.  
 Thomas Butts, of St. Luke's, watch spring-maker.  
 William Podd, of Holborn, haberdasher, milliner, and glover.  
 William Ross, of Newgate-street, merchant.  
 Alexander Curtis, of Enfield, maltster.  
 Richard Newman, of Whitechapel, stone-mason.  
 Thomas Harrison, of Aldermanbury, merchant.  
 Edward Bibbins, jun. John Barbons, and William Bibbins, of Lawrence-lane warehousemen.  
 Richard Haines, of Windsor, Berks, soapkeeper.  
 Henry Westerwar, and Mary Roman, of Walford-street, sugar refiners.  
 William Inkham, of Aldermanbury, merchant.  
 Edward Price, of Bilston, in Staffordshire, buckle and chape maker, and victualler.

#### *Alterations in the List of Parliament*

**A**PPLEBY. Charles Jenkinson, Esq; re-elected on promotion.  
 Ashburton. Governor Palke, in the room of John Harris, Esq; deceased.  
 Banbury. Lord North, re-elected on promotion.  
 Bedfordshire. Earl of Upper Ossory, in the room of the Marquis of Tavistock.  
 Boroughbridge. James West, junior, in the room of Brice Fisher, Esq; deceased.  
 Dartmouth. Richard Hopkins, Esq; re-elected on promotion.  
 Exeter. John Spicer, Esq; in the room of Mr. Tuckfield, deceased.  
 Glamorganshire. Richard Turbeville, in the room of Sir Edm. Thomas, deceased.  
 Great Bedwin. Sir Thomas Fludyer, in the room of Admiral Cotes, deceased.  
 Harwich. Thomas Bradshaw, Esq; in the room of the Right Hon. Charles Townshend, Esq; deceased.  
 Heston. Mr. Evelyn, in the room of his brother, Sir John, deceased.  
 Liverpool. Richard Pennant, Esq; in the room of Sir Ellis Conliffe, deceased.

True,



Truro. Mr. Boscawen, in the room of his uncle, the general, deceased.

W. Hine. James Townsend, Esq. White-church. Thomas Townsend, junior, Esq. re-elected on promotion.

Wilks. Thomas Goddard, Esq. in the room of Sir Robert Long, deceased.

Woodcock. Col. Gordon, in the room of Mr. Keck, deceased.

Bill of Mortality from Sept. 22 to Dec. 29.

CHRISTENED.	BURIED.
Males 2251	Males 3194
Females 2200	Females 3255

Whereof have died.

Under 2 Years	Within the Walls
247	491

Betw. 2 and 5	Within the walls
358	1504

5 and 10	Mid. and Surry
213	3403

10 and 20	City & Sub. West
220	1252

20 and 30	
627	

30 and 40	
623	

40 and 50	
613	

50 and 60	
510	

60 and 70	
519	

70 and 80	
383	

80 and 90	
109	

90 and 100	
23	

100 and upwards	
0	

Whipten peck loaf, wt. 17 lb. 6 oz. 28 d.

GENERAL BILL of all the Christenings and Burials in London from Dec. 16, 1766, to Dec. 15, 1767.

CHRISTENED.	BURIED.
Males 8211	Males 12906
Fem. 7769	Fem. 11306

Decreased in the burials this year 1769

Died under 2 years old	
2608	

Between 2 and 5	
1821	

5 and 10	
765	

10 and 20	
787	

20 and 30	
1809	

30 and 40	
2145	

40 and 50	
2176	

50 and 60	
1858	

60 and 70	
1669	

70 and 80	
1083	

80 and 90	
476	

90 and 100	
60	

100 and upwards	
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Abstract of an Act (passed this Session of Parliament) to continue and amend an Act made in the last Session of Parliament, to prohibit, for a limited Time, the exportation of Corn, Grain, Meal, Malt, Flour, Bread, Biscuit, and Starch, and also the extraction of low Wines and Spirits from Wheat and Wheat Flour.

THE recited act is found expedient to be continued till twenty days after the commencement of the next session of parliament, but not to extend to such wheat, flour, malt, barley, bread, biscuit or pease, as shall be transported from Southampton, to Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney, for the use of the inhabitants there; the exporter giving security for the due landing thereof, and returning a certificate within the time limited in the said act; and so as the quantity do not exceed in the whole 5000 qrs. nor is to extend to such wheat, barley, oats, meal, or flour, as shall be transported from Whitehaven or Liverpool to the 10<sup>th</sup> of May, for the use of the inhabitants there; the exporter also giving security also for the due landing thereof, and returning a certificate within the time limited in the said act; and so as the quantity shipped from both ports do not exceed 2500 qrs. in the whole. Nor is it to extend to such wheat flour, or bread or biscuit, exported by the African company to Africa, the quantity of the former not exceeding 200 quarters, and that of the latter 25 tons in the whole, the like security being first given.

None of the commodities so exported are intitled to any drawback; and this act, and

the said former act, or both, or either of them, or any part thereof, may be altered and varied by any other act or acts made in this present session of parliament.

Abstract of an Act to continue several Acts made in the last Session of Parliament, for allowing the Importation of Wheat, Wheat Flour, Barley, Barley Meal, Pulse, Oats, Oatmeal, Rye, and Rye-meal, Duty free; and also so much of an Act made in the same Session as relates to the free Importation of Rice from his Majesty's Colonies in North America; and to allow the Importation of Wheat and Wheat Flour from Africa, for a limited Time, free of Duty.

THE act, with respect to the importation of rice, is hereby continued until the 1<sup>st</sup> of January, 1769; and the other acts are further continued till twenty days after the commencement of the next session of parliament, 6d. per lb. on the re-exportation of all rice imported duty free; to be paid into the Exchequer, and reserved for the disposition of parliament.

Wheat and wheat flour are hereby also allowed to be imported duty free from Africa by any of his majesty's subjects, at any time before the 1<sup>st</sup> of January, 1769. Due entry to be made of all commodities so imported; otherwise they are liable to pay duty.

The said commodities may be carried coastwise; and the provision for abridging the continuation or altering the said acts, is as above recited.

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